THE BEST ANTISEPTIC DENTIFRICE
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Sold in 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins.
Once used, always used.—Largest Sale of any Dentifrice.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester.
Awarded 57 PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for the superior excellence of their Carbolic Preparations.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 30,002—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
B.L.	MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th July.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
B	HYDASPES	2988	450	E. Gordon	25th „
†	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

12th July. 26th July.
9th August. 23rd August. 6th Sept.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th August.
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,841	500	21st July.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 1, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 12th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 16th July, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,030 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 4th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	5th August.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 28, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS :—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household stand-by.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

THE RAINY SEASON.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR CHEROOTS, CIGARS, FEATHERS, GLOVES, &c.

Size	1	2	3	4	10 Litres.
Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
Credit	„ 2-12,	„ 3-10,	„ 5-0,	„ 6-0,	„ 10-12

RAIN GAUGES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Made expressly for the Company with Burnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch......each.	9 0	10 0

UMBRELLAS.

GENT'S BEST PARAGON FRAMES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A Large Assortment	from 6 12 to 24 0	from 7 12 to 27 0
LADIES'	from 8 0 to 18 0	from 9 0 to 20 0

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. LORD HARRIS.

THE Pharmacy Department in each of our several Establishments is under the supervision of qualified and experienced English Chemists, and great attention is given to Physicians' Prescriptions.

Importers of Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Nursery, and Sick-room Requisites of every Description.

RAILWAY COMPANIES, HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS supplied at Wholesale Rates.

ESTIMATES FREE.

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA :— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SWEATER AND FOOTBALL, POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Club Colours.)

FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Non-irritating.)

NAVY LAMB'S WOOL JERSEYS.
All sizes.)

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
(Spot, Horse Shoe, &c.)

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED, PLAIN, And
(Club Colours.)

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, AND SHIRTMAKERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their Prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in Strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved and engine-turned Cases, with Key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance ....Rs. 75 and	95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches apply to

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,
IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs. 32 8	
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	„ 37 8	
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	„ 3 8	extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs. 35 0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	„ 55 0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

GENUINE SALE
OF SURPLUS STOCK
AND
SOILED GOODS,
JULY 3RD TO 15TH.

RIBBONS.
GLOVES.
BOOTS & SHOES.
HOSIERY.
UNDERLINEN.
COLLARS.
LACES.
CORSETS.
TIES.

Ladies with families will find this an exceptional opportunity of buying some very cheap parcels, and an early visit is requested.

FOR CASH ONLY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

FOR SALE.

From J. LANGENBACH & SOHNE—

	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE STILL	36 0	39 0
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Bodenheimer, 1886r	17 8	20 0
Moselblumchen, 1881r	20 8	23 0
Hochheimer, 1881r	23 8	26 0
Liebfraumilch, 1876r	29 8	32 8
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN—		
Winninger	20 0	23 0
Laubenheimer	20 0	23 0
Deidesheimer	20 0	23 0
Niersteiner	22 8	25 8
Bodenheimer	22 8	25 8
Hochheimer Berg	28 0	31 0

Apply to
BREUL & CO.,
28, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FAR FAR AND AWAY THE BEST ! !

MOTHER DUDLEY'S
"CHELLANGE" TOOTH-ACHE CURE.

GIVES instantaneous relief in Tooth and Ear-ache no matter however severe and arising through whatever cause. Saves extraction and brings sound and refreshing sleep.

4s. 6d. per case, with Directions, of all Chemists.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
is procurable throughout India.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises, of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture, will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

In the Matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, of Broach.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the Mill Premises of the abovenamed Company, moveable as well as immoveable, vested in the Trustees of the abovenamed Indenture will be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1893, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the Office of the Undersigned. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Trustees at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 6th day of July, 1893.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors to the Trustees.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

AT TUTICORIN on the 4th August, 1893, at 12 noon, will be SOLD as she stands, to the highest bidder, the fore and aft schooner "Pearl," 15 tons, built in 1861 at Cochin, of Malabar Teak, Copper fastened and Coppered, and of the following dimensions:—

	feet.	inches.
Length over all	41	6
Beam	10	9
Depth	4	6

N.B.—The sale will be subject to the confirmation by the Collector of the District.

For all particulars apply to SUPERINTENDENT of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Tinnevelly, 4th July, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in this SPECIALITE is respectfully invited to the following

SELECT BRANDS :—

			Rs.	a.
LA HOJA, Trabucos	per box of	50	5	0
La AMISTAD, Regalias	„	50	7	0
EL DIPLOMA Exq.	„	25	6	0
† DONA ANNA, Imperiales	„	50	15	0
LA LEGITIMIDAD, Fig Select	„	50	15	0
* AGUILA D'ORO, Reg Finos	„	50	18	0
* do do Marcelinas	„	50	18	0
* do do Delirios	„	25	10	0
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina	„	100	36	0
LA CORONA, Reg Nobleza	„	50	20	0
LA ROSA DE SANTIAGO	„	50	25	0
LA CAROLINA	„	25	14	0
LA FLOR DE MORALES	„	25	15	0

† Gold Foil round each Cigar.
* Popularly known as Bock's Eagles.

MALTA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
SPOTTED DOGS	Per	100	11-8
SEMIRAMIS	„	„	14 0

Very Choice.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL BRAND,

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs. 4	0	Per 100
TRABUCOS	„ 3	12	„
COQUETAS	„ 3	8	„

Fresh Parcels also of
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"BEACONSFIELDS"
And
"BAHADURS"
Just to Hand.

Quality and condition absolutely guaranteed.

J NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6% p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4% p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2% p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
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FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH-BUILT CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, spring seats &c., by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new single seated Office Brougham, with brake suitable for one or pair, by Windover.

One new stylish Victoria, hung on half C. spring behind, by Windover.

One second-hand four wheels Dog-cart, light and stylish, by Windover.

One second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton in very good order, with folding steps and removeable hood, light and stylish, by Fulker.

Second-hand Landaus, Victorias, and Broughams by other well known makers.

Houses furnished with latest style neat furniture.

A fresh consignment of best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEN SHARES OF THE MUNMAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, and on account and at the risk of Jadowjee Jootha, ten shares of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, Nos. 544, 636, 637, 638, 639, 647, 879, 959, 1,032, and 1,873; in the Share Bazaar, Brokers' Hall in Dalal Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OOKERDA KHETSEY MILL.

Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., put up for sale on the premises the Ookerda Khetsey Mill at Parel, with all buildings, machinery and appurtenances and the land on which they are situated containing about 22,500 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Estate of the said Ookerda Khetsey or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES AND PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned, at Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank of Persia, an invoice of China and Japanese curiosities and piece-goods, consisting of embroidered shawls, plain and embroidered handkerchiefs, sarees, gunges, bronze plates, real China and Japanese vases, wall plates, screens, large jars, cups and saucers, ash plates, shells, satsuma vases, fans, bamboo blinds, ivory-worked board, silk cushions, bronze inkstands, and teapots.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION OF UNCLAIMED AND LOST LUGGAGE AT THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed and lost luggage, also at the risk and expense of P. K. Karani, Elloji, J. A. Carhala, or whomsoever it may concern:—1 box containing clocks.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 a.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Queen's Road, "Magdala House, Poona, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebony wood cottage piano by "John Brinsmead and Sons," London, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English brass table and hanging kerosine lamps, very rich fulcaries and silk sadis and English chintz curtains, Dada and Jumboo cloth, jail-made carpets, English brass bedsteads, oilmanstores, wines, linen, a bay Arab pony 5 years old, lately bought from the stable, 1 young Kattiawar cow, a lawn tennis ground wire net and posts, valuable garden, &c., the property of the late Lieut-General Sir JOHN HUDSON, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

On account and at the risk of Kalidas Javerchund.
ex s. s. Maria Valerie.
T.—H. B. C.—1061. 5301-5—5 cases Venetian gold stones.
ex s. s. Gottardo;
T.—H. B. C.—1351. 5506-8.—3 cases Venetian gold stones.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Manohorlal Mahesdass of Delhi—
2712—3298-99.—2 cases, gold brocaded gauze.

On account of the concerned—
26 casks double crown soft soap.

AT 2 P.M.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand mail-phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DYED DRILLS AND PRINTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Pooranchund and Permasseridass of Cawnpore.

R A
C 139 1284—1 case 40 pieces dyed drills.
H & Co
„ 1279—1 case 62 pieces white ground shirting prints.
C 101 1278—1 case 62 „ „ „

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Marine Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial-made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, crockery, and glassware, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, large size real Persian carpets, telescopic and hanging lamps, English-made ice box, travelling ice box, sweet toned cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co., &c., the property of J. BENNETT, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Noronha and D. J. Vas, the whole of the stock-in-trade and fixtures of Messrs. Edward and Co., Tea merchants, consisting of tea in packets and bulk, cigars, cupboards, show cases, sideboards, screens, chairs, table, signboards, empty tins, &c.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Mint Road, on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, near the European General Hospital.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Dewcurndas Ramcoover, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, situate on the Mody Bay Imperial Estate, containing by admeasurement 151 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the land leased to Gungabai, on the south by Goa Street, on the east by the land leased to Bhoja Liladhur, and on the west by the eastern Boulevard South, and which said premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8480 and are situated in the Registration district of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 99,105 Mint Street, and ward No. 1938 and Street No. 24, Goa Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said DEWCURUNDASS RAMCOOVER.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, July 10, 1893.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1893.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
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PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......................... Rs. 26
Six Months.............................. „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

UNRIVALLED TESTIMONY:

Under date Sept 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO'S UNITED S. N. COMPANY.

FROM and after July 12, Captain E. C. BARBORO, will undertake the duties of BOMBAY AGENT of the above Company, and all communications regarding this Company's Business should be addressed to him, in future.

His Secretary Mr. T. CAPRILE, will jointly SIGN for Navigazione Generale Italiana with Captain E. C. BARBORO.

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the MILL-OWNERS in Bombay, will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 11th July, 1893, at 4 P.M., to consider the question of the CONTINUANCE of SHORT TIME after the 28th instant, when the present agreement for short time expires.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Millowners' Association, Bombay, 5th July, 1893.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.

S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of unserviceable Railway Stores, such as Hardware, Tools of sorts, Screw Jacks, Permanent Way Materials, Trollies and Trolley Wheels, Steel Scrap, Steel and Teak Sleepers, Door and Window Frames and Shutters, Lamps, Empty Casks, Office Furniture and other miscellaneous articles will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the General Stores, Hubli, commencing from MONDAY, the 17th July, 1893, at 10 A.M. precisely.

N.B.—Terms strictly cash.

H. WEIR,
Officiating Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 3rd July, 1893.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the undermentioned Elephants, the property of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJAH'S GOVERNMENT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 25th July, 1893, (11th Audy, 1068,) at the Huzur Office, Trevandrum:—

No.	Name.	Tusker or Cow.	Probable age.
1	Kutti Ganapathi	Tusker.	11
2	Sridharen	Do.	9
3	Bala Gopalen	Do.	8
4	Ananta Krishnen	Do.	6
5	Jagut Bhanu	Do.	6
6	Janardanan	Do.	6
7	Todupula Sridharen	Do.	5
8	Kutti Sree Nilakuntan	Do.	5
9	Kochayyappen	Do.	3
10	Muvattupula Kutti Sree Nilakuntan	Do.	2½
11	Kutti Kesavan	Do.	1½
12	Madathurai Mani Kantan	Do.	1
13	Todupula Kutti Tiru Nilakuntan	Do.	1
14	Muvattupula Narayani	Female.	12
15	Kanjirapully Gouri	Do.	7
16	Kochu Manikka	Do.	5
17	Elam Gouri	Do.	3

1. Intending bidders are required to deposit a sum of British Rupees 50 each before the auction begins, and no one will be allowed to bid who has not paid the deposit.
2. The elephant will be knocked down to the highest bidder who shall, thereupon, pay one-third of the purchase money, inclusive of the deposit, and the remaining two-thirds within 7 days from date of sale.
3. Unsuccessful bidders will have their deposits returned to them.
4. On payment of the whole amount, a certificate of sale will be issued and also a pass on application.
5. In default of the payment of the whole of the purchase-money within 7 days the sale shall be void. The purchaser shall forfeit the one-third of the purchase money already paid, and shall further be held responsible for any loss arising on re-sale, but will not be entitled to any profit.
6. The expenses of the feed and keep of the animal from the date of purchase until it is handed over to the purchaser shall be borne by him.
7. The elephants may be inspected on the premises of the Huzur Cutcherry, two days previous to the date of sale, and intending bidders must satisfy themselves as to the age, good health and serviceable qualities of the animal before bidding. A lot knocked down may not be rejected on the ground that the description was erroneous.
8. When an elephant is knocked down, the bidder shall take all risks from the time his bid is accepted until he obtains actual possession of the animal on payment of the price.
9. The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any bid without assigning a reason.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 12th June, 1893.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ......£ 500,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...............£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
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London Office..............14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
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Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
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4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

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A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 3 „ „
3 „ „ 2 „ „

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £50,000

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
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AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June, or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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LYONS.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

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AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	30,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	215
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250		300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		175
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	275
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,380
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	440
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	117½
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	355
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	87
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	415
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	575
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	400
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	175
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	227½
Volkart	...	1,000	180	Rs. 100	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	475
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	72
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	350
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,030
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	860
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	670
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	380
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,800	Rs. 3	675
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	631
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5	640
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,119
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,001	Rs. 50	1,090
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	310
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	185
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,300	Rs. 20	520
Leopold	3,500	100	101	15 pr. ct.	172
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	870
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,480
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,00	70	7,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	400
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 30	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
nishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mill's, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	550

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	87xd
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	13	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	73xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	830
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	930
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c.	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	11
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	880
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-8	
China Leaf	"	24-6	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-14	"
Do. do. new	"	23-12	"
Australia do.	"	24-5	
Bombay do.	"	24-4	
English Sovereigns	"	15-10	
Do. Dragons	"	15-8	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	105	
Do. 17½ do.	"	105-8	
Carolus Dollars	"	203	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	200	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 8th:—Kola (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Lawada (s), and Chanda (s), from Calcutta; Orion (s), Trieste; Clan Gordon (s), Liverpool; and Carthage (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—City of Dundee (s), for Liverpool; Kt. of St. George (s), Karachi; St. Pancras (s), Amsterdam; Kilwa (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Fultala (s), Rangoon; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Nizam (s), China, &c. Yesterday:—Lord Erne (s), for Amsterdam; and Simla (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kilwa left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Nizam and St. Pancras left the dock on Saturday.

A SPECIAL JUROR FINED.—At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on Saturday last, Mr. D. Lindsey, who failed to attend for service on the special jury, was fined Rs. 100.

CRICKET.—The first match between the Hindu C. C. and the Bombay Gymkhana is fixed for Saturday, September 9. A return match will probably be played later in September or early in October.

ARRIVAL.—Kumar Shri Dowlatsingji of Dhrole (Kathiawar) arrived here from Nassik, on Thursday evening, with twenty followers, and has been the guest of Prince Samatsinhji of Palitana, at Cumballa Hill.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Ma Mie Rosette	Kappey.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Song	Standchen	F. Schubert.
Valse	Vision	Waldteufel.
Selection	(From the Suite)	Bal Costume Rubinstein.
Polka	Trocadero	E. Vanden.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 8 p.m. at and after dinner:—

Quadrille	New Promenade	C. Coote.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Mazurka	Entre Nous	C. Faust.
Scotch Medley	Cavallini.	
Valse	Toreador	T. P. Royle.
Selection	Les Quatre Filles Aymon	Balfe.
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.
Concertina for Cornet	A. Piston	C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY PENSIONER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the De Lisle Road, touching the death of Shaik Boodun Shaik Oosman, a military pensioner, aged about forty-five years, residing in a chawl at that locality. For the last three months deceased had been suffering from fever, cough, and dysentery. He was tired of life and often expressed a wish to die. At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning he was found missing, and on a search being made his handkerchief and stick were found lying on the pavement of a well near the chawl. The well was immediately dragged, and the dead body of the deceased was brought out of it. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning.

DROWNED IN THE DOCK.—At about 5 a.m., on Saturday morning, a body of a Seedee was seen by a policeman, floating on the surface of the water, at the east end of the north wharf, Victoria Dock. Information was immediately conveyed to Inspector Lee-Smith, who ordered the body to be brought out of the water. On the intelligence being circulated throughout the town, the body was subsequently identified as that of one Moobaruck Nassib, a fireman on board the s. s. Lombardy. It appeared that the deceased who was a habitual drunkard had signed the articles on Thursday last, and was found missing on Friday. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on the body of the deceased, at the Prince's Dock, on Saturday last, when the jury returned the verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Sayani presided at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the above Madressa, yesterday forenoon, in the Mooljee Jewraj Khoja Library's room, at Khoja Moholla. From the report which was read by Mr. Karmalibhoy Haji, it appears that the Madressa is attended by thirty-four boys and forty-four girls, who receive their religious education from the Koran. Since the foundation of the Madressa in 1888 up to the present time, the total sum subscribed by liberal donors was Rs. 5,470; but which is hardly sufficient to cover the monthly expenditure. The total expenditure of the Madressa is Rs. 60 per month, while the income arising from all sources is Rs. 20 per month. After the children had read some portion of the Koran, the chairman distributed the prizes, which were chiefly consisted of religious books. The chairman then addressing the meeting remarked the necessity of raising more fund for the maintenance of the Madressa and of making a trust-deed of that fund. A subscription list was then circulated amongst those who were present, and Rs. 7,000 were subscribed on the spot, some of the gentlemen having subscribed Rs. 1,000 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ILLEGAL SALE OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Joosub Ibraim was charged before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with selling opium, in contravention of the Opium Act. Adum Jiva and Moosa Alli also were charged with having in their possession a quantity of opium without a license from the Collector of Customs. On Friday last, the second and the third accused were arrested by an Opium Inspector, when about nine tolas of opium was found in the possession of the second, and five tolas in the possession of the third accused. They informed the Inspector that they were opium-eaters, and they had bought the opium for their own consumption from the first accused. They also pointed out the house from where they had got the opium. The Opium Inspector proceeded to the house, and on searching the accused's room, he found one pound and thirty-five tolas of opium. The Inspector drew the Magistrate's attention to the fact that the second and the third accused were not to blame as they were seamen and when they went on a long sea-voyage with their ship they required a large quantity of opium for their own consumption, because they were habitual opium-eaters. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, observed that the second and the third accused were compelled by necessity to buy the opium, but the law did not permit of their doing so. If they were in great want of opium they should obtain a permit from the Collector of Customs to buy and possess it. Taking into consideration the circumstances, the Magistrate sentenced the second and the third accused only to one day's simple imprisonment, as the Assistant Collector did not wish to press the charge vigorously against them. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—List of donations received from 1st May to 30th June, 1893:—H. H. the late Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E., Rs. 125; the relatives of the late Bai Cursetbai, widow of the late Mr. N. B. Mody, Rs. 100; Raja Balwant Singh, the Rampur Council of Regency, and the relatives of the late Mr. Cowasjee Pallonjee Settna, each Rs. 50; Mr. Abdoo Abdul Kader, Rs. 30; Raja Janaki Bullub Sen, Rai Bahadur Seth Kastoorchand Daga, Messrs. Eduljee Cowasjee Pallonjee and Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, each Rs. 25; the Hon'ble Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the N.-W.-P. and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and Babu Sham Lall Mullick, each Rs. 20; Babu Brahma Narain Singh, Rs. 15; H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K.C.S.I., Prince Samat Singjee Bahadur, Raja Ranjit Sinha, Mabaraj Kumar Babu Sheo Protab Sahee, Mr. G. B. Reid, C.S., B.A., Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, Babu Bisheshvardas, Babu Jogendranath Bose, Rai Soorajmul Jhoan Wallah Bahadur, Messrs. Eduljee Cowasjee Jussawalla, Furdoonjee Shapoorjee Mullaferoze, G. H. Townsend, Burjorjee Framjee, Jas. Begbie, Hormusjee Rustomjee, R. W. Campion, Pestonjee Dadabhoy, B. Dadabhoy, and Dadabhai Sorabsha Munsiff, each Rs. 10; Mr. Fardoonjee Jamshedjee, Rs. 7; Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee, Rs. 6; Surg.-Major S. H. Dantra, Rao Bahadur S. V. Sastry, Messrs. H. G., S. Tomlinson, Furdoonjee Nusserwanjee Postwalla, K. R. Woonwalla, I.M.C., Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga, I. O'Callaghan, Jugmohandas Samaldas, F. C. Rimington, Kaikosroo Dadabhoy Nadershah, Roogeathdass Gopaldass, D. P. Marker, C. Douglas, H. D. Pudumjee, and Hanmandas Jairandas Singji, each Rs. 5. Various sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 79. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Bombay Criminal Sessions were held after adjournment on Saturday, when the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a Special Jury.

THE HYDERABAD JEWELLERY CASE.

Khalilulakhan Azum Jung and Jilanikhan Itzad Jung, members of a wealthy family living at Hyderabad, were charged with dishonestly retaining in the early part of 1891 in Bombay certain stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen, and also with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property, consisting of ornaments and jewellery of the value of about Rs. 200,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, defended the first and second accused respectively.

Mr. Inverarity said that he object to the charges on the ground that it did not contain any specification of the property said to be stolen. The accused were entitled to have the property specified for the reasons, namely to enable them in the first instance to plead previous acquittals and secondly, to enable his lordship at the end of the case to make an order for the disposal of the property.

Mr. Lang: I am perfectly prepared to specify the property.

His Lordship remarked that the accused no doubt by that time knew what was the property in respect of which they were charged.

Mr. Macpherson said they did not know exactly the property in respect of which the accused were charged. If his Lordship read the depositions he would find that that was the case.

His Lordship: The property is in court.

Mr. Lang: If my learned friend wants it to be written out in the charges, we have no objection to do so. The ornaments have been numbered in the Police Court.

Mr. Macpherson said that they did not want it designated by numbers in the charges. They wanted the ornaments to be stated in the charge in such a manner as to enable them to identify them.

His Lordship: Is there no list in the case?

Mr. Macpherson: There are twenty or thirty lists in the case.

His Lordship: Is there not one general list?

After some further discussion the charge was amended by the addition of words "to wit, numbers 13 to 32 inclusive as set out in the list of exhibits." The charge was further proposed to be amended by the insertion of the names of the owners of the several ornaments, Mr. Lang, giving the names of Mahomed Askharikhan, Fyzun-Nisa Begum, and Hafi-zun-Nisa Begum, or some or one of them.

Mr. Macpherson asked that it should be mentioned specifically in the charge which of the property belonged to a particular owner. The defence were entitled to have the name of the actual proprietor of the articles which were the subject of the charge.

Mr. Lang contended that the prosecution were not bound to specify that in the charge. The case for the prosecution was that the whole of the property was kept in one place, and was found in the possession of the accused. It was sufficient for them if they proved that it was stolen property. They had nothing whatever to do with the order the Court would make after the trial. The evidence clearly showed that it was family property, and they were not bound to specify. A large portion of the evidence had been taken on commission, and every possible opportunity was given to the accused to know the property in respect of which the charge had been preferred. Any order which his lordship would make at the end of the trial with respect to the property would be in accordance with the evidence given at the trial.

Mr. Macpherson said he knew nothing of the evidence his learned friend alluded to. It was quite possible that the evidence he (Mr. Lang) alluded to was not evidence in the case at all. It was not enough to allege in the charge that the articles were the property of A, B, and C, for by parity of reasoning, it might then he said that it belonged to thirty or forty people. It must be distinctly mentioned that it belonged to A or B or C, or that it belonged jointly to them.

His Lordship:—You want the owner of each particular article stated in the charge?

Mr. Macpherson: Yes, so that we may be in a position to show that a particular article was, for instance, given to them by a particular individual. If the pro-

was not a technical but a substantial objection. The learned counsel then cited a case in support of his contention in which Sir Richard Couch and Sir Michael Westropp quashed a conviction because the charge amended was such as to prejudice the accused on the merits of the case. In the present case, the learned counsel said, it would be much more prejudicial because they did not even know to whom the property belonged. The counsel for the prosecution himself said that it was family property, and that was the very reason why the ownership of particular ornaments should be specifically fixed, and that it should be stated that particular ornaments belonged to particular members of the family. As the jury had not yet been empanelled he might say that it was their case that the entire property was just as much theirs as it was alleged to belong to the other party, and that the particular ornaments belonged to them. It was of vital importance to them to fix the prosecution to a specific allegation within the four corners of the charge.

His Lordship: Mr. Lang, are you unable to specify the articles in the manner asked by Macpherson?

Mr. Lang: I will give it if your lordship thinks we ought to.

His Lordship: It would be better to do so. I do not say you are absolutely obliged to do it.

Mr. Macpherson: If your lordship will hold that; I shall have to ask you to reserve the point.

Mr. Lang said that articles Nos. 20, 21, and 24 were alleged to be the property of Hafiz-un-Nisa Begum. He would call the articles by numbers instead of the particulars which were given in the list. With regard to the rest of the articles they alleged that they belonged to Askari Khan or his mother Fyz-un-Nisa Begum or one of them.

Mr. Macpherson objected to the proposed amendment on the same grounds as he had just stated to the court. It was not enough to say that the property belonged to one man or the other.

His Lordship: I do not think you can ask for more than that.

Mr. Macpherson: Your lordship will direct the charges to be framed according to the amendment, and I will ask you to reserve the point for the opinion of the High Court as to whether it is a legitimate charge.

His Lordship: I do not see the necessity of reserving a point about which I have no doubt at all.

Mr. Macpherson: It is entirely in your lordship's discretion. We can then apply for a certificate from the Advocate-General.

His Lordship: I will not reserve a point upon which I have no doubt whatever.

Mr. Macpherson: Your lordship will please note my applicaiton in order that we may found our application upon it to the Advocate-General.

Mr. Inverarity: I make the same application, my lord.

The Clerk of the Crown the read the amended charge to the accused.

The following special jury was then empanelled to try the accused:—

Mr. J. Griffith Foreman.

Mr. J. S. Muir.	Mr. C. J. Kidd.
Mr. Jehangir J. Lam.	Mr. F. S. Fairfield.
Mr. A. W. Campbell.	Mr. J. Pollard.
Mr. F. C. Macrae.	Mr. W. Crowder.

Some discussion took place at the time the jury were empanelled his Lordship stating to Mr. Macpherson, who challenged some of the members of the jury that he should challenge them as soon as their names were called out and they presented themselves near the jury-box, and not after they had taken their seats. Mr. Macpherson contended that he had under the provisions of the Code the right to challenge a juror at any time before he was sworn.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case said that the prisoners in this case were charged under two sections of the Penal Code, the first charge being that of dishonestly retaining certain stolen property in Bombay knowing the same to be stolen, and secondly, with voluntarily assisting in disposing of the property knowing it to be stolen. The facts of the case as far as they would be proved by evidence were these: The first accused whose name was Khalilulakhan was the son of a man called Azum Jung, the second accused Julanikhan being the brother-in-law of the first accused, he having married the daughter of Azum Jung. The complainant Askarikhan was a son of a man called Nazum Jung, who was the brother of Azum Jung, the father of the first accused. The ladies whose names were mentioned in the charge were owner of the property, the name of the first being Fyz-un-Nisa Begum, who was the widow of Nazum Jung the other lady being Hafiz-un-Nisa, who was the daugther of Fyz-un-Nisa Begum and sister of Askari. The prosecutor his mother and sister and the accused were members of a family, who held a respectable position in Hyderabad. In the house of Nazum Jung was a *toshakhana*, where a very large quantity of jewels, ornaments and other valuables, which were the property of one or more of the member of that family, were kept. The jewels, ornaments and valuables were of the collective value of about seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees, and they were kept in the house where they resided in Hyderabad. Khalilukhah, the first accused and his father Azum Jung were living in the month of January, 1884, by the permission of Fyz-un-Nisa Begum, the widow of Nazun Jung, in a story of above the *toshakhana*. About the 3rd or 4th of January, 1884, the members of Nazun Jung's family,—that was to say, Askarikhan, his mother and his sister,—were away from the house into the country, and the allegation of the prosecution was that about that time the two accused made a hole through the ceiling of the *toshakhana* from the room which they occupied, and got down by means of a rope ladder, and took away a very large number of those ornaments and jewels. The second accused, who had a house of his own in Hyderabad at that time was on a visit to his relations and living in the same rooms above *toshakhana*. Askarikhan, his mother and his sister returned to the house about the 14th of January, and they were then informed by the mother of the first accused of the theft having taken place. There would be evidence produced to show that steps were immediately taken and complaints were laid with a view to the recovery of the property. The learned counsel would not trouble the jury at the time with all that took place at Hyderabad. He might, however, observe that the ways of administering justice at Hyderabad were entirely different from those obtaining in Bombay or in other parts of India which were under the British Government. The prosecutor tried in vain to get a search warrant for the purpose of discovering the jewels. Although he was unable to obtain a search warrant, he preferred a charge against the first accused, who was examined and who made a statement, the original of which still remained recorded in Hyderabad, and a certified copy of which had been returned with the Commission which had been sent to Hyderabad in connection with the case. The jury would find from that statement that the first accused distinctly admitted that he and Julanikhan, the second accused had caused a hole to be made through the ceiling and the jewels and ornaments had been taken away. Very considerable proceedings were taken at Hyderabad, the result being that they ended in no final order, the only thing done in connection therewith being that two of the articles which were alleged to have been stolen were produced by the accused and they still remained in the custody of the Nizam's Government and were referred to in the Commission. The two articles in question did not form the subject of the charge. The next thing that took place in connection with the case was, that in the early part of the year 1891, a man called Cassum Noormahomed came to the father-in-law of Askarikhan, the prosecutor bringing with him a *bajubun* and *butas*, articles Nos. 13 and 14, described in the list, and he offered them for sale. Gulam Dustoorgirkhan, the father-in-law recognised the ornaments as those belonging to the prosecutor or his mother, and with the permission of Cassum Noormahomed sent the ornaments to the ladies in the zenana, who also recognised them. Cassum was asked to come on the following day and on his doing so was arrested. It then turned out that the two ornaments had been given by the accused to Cassum; that Cassum and his partner Chundulal had been offered the ornaments by the accused and were eventually sold to them in Bombay. When the ornaments were first offered to Cassum and Chundulal and when they examined them for the purpose of buying them at a certain price, there were a certain number of pearls on those ornaments, which were subsequently removed, and the two ornaments were ultimately sold to Cassum and his partner without the pearls, which were sold to other people. The jury would have the proof of the sale of the ornaments as well as of the pearls submitted to them. There would be evidence produced to show that circumstances under which the pearls had been removed, and the ornaments sold to Cassum and his partner by the accused for a sum of Rs. 3,000. Cassum took those ornaments to Hyderabad for the purpose of selling them, and he offered them for sale, as stated above, to the father-in-law of the prosecutor, who recognised them as a portion of the stolen property. The result was that Askarikhan then came down to Bombay, and laid an information against the accused, who were at that time living in Bombay. The information was laid before Mr. Hamilton, second Presidency Magistrate, and a search warrant was issued, with the result that it was then discovered that a large number of other ornaments, particulars of which were given in the charge, were found to have been offered by the accused for sale in Bombay. It also turned out that a large number of those ornaments, which were alleged to be stolen ornaments, had also been deposited by them in Hyderabad for sale. The

ed. If the jury were satisfied that the evidence showed that the ornaments had been offered by the accused for sale or otherwise disposed of by them in Bombay, they would be guilty of the offence under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code. Even, though the property had been stolen at Hyderabad, still the fact of its being offered for sale in Bombay and disposed of and retained it Bombay, was sufficient to justify the jury to return a verdict of guilty of the offence. If the jury were satisfied that the property was stolen property and that the accused retained it and disposed of it or attempted to dispose of it in Bombay, they were guilty of the offence they were charged with. The prosecution had been labouring under very considerable disadvantages. The charge against the accused was laid in the month of April 1891, which was about two years ago, and the main reason of the delay was due to the necessity of issuing commissions, to Hyderabad, both when the case was tried in the Police Court, and after the case was committed to the Sessions for the purpose of examining witnesses with regard to the charge of theft and the possession of the ornaments. One of the disadvantages the prosecution laboured under in the case was that a considerable amount of the evidence which they had to lay before the jury consisted of evidence which had been taken on commission—that was to say that the witnesses themselves would not be produced before them. They would have read to them the statement which the witnesses had made in their examination at Hyderabad. The cross-examination of those witnesses was extremely long and considerable amount of time would be taken up in the reading of those depositions. The accused were represented at Hyderabad by Council, who most exhaustively and thoroughly cross-examined every single witness, who was called on behalf of the prosecution, their cross-examination extending over several days. The prosecution was at a considerale disadvantage that those witnesses would not be present before the jury in order that they might have an opportunity of judging how they gave their evidence. The jury would have to do their best upon the materials which would be laid before them. There would be a large number of witnesses called to depose both as to the theft at Hyderabad in 1884, and as to the ownership of the property and there would also be witnesses examined to give evidence as to the retention and disposition of property in Bombay by the accused. The learned counsel did not wish at the present moment to go into further details, which he would have an opportunity of doing at a later stage of the proceedings. With these observations the learned counsel proposed to lay before the jury the evidence upon which the prosecution would ask them to hold that the accused were guilty of the offence.

Mr. Scott then rose to read the evidence of Fyz-un-Nisa Begum taken by commission.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the evidence taken at Hyderabad.

His objection was not in respect of particular portions of the evidence, but to the evidence *en bloc*. The evidence at Hyderabad had been taken on an entirely different charge from the one the accused were tried for at the Sessions. At the time the commission was issued the accused were charged with retaining stolen property in Bombay in Janury, 1884.

His Lordship: When was the commission issued?

Mr. Inverarity: On the 14th July, 1892. Continuing, the learned counsel said, evidence was taken at Hyderabad on a charge of retaining stolen property in January 1884, and it was only during the last two or three days that the charge was altered from January 1884, to January 1891, there being a difference of about seven years in the time they were charged with at the time the commission was issued. The commission was issued to take evidence on the charge which was not now before the jury, and which had been abandoned only during the last three days. The learned counsel read the terms of the Commission and proceeded to say that evidence having been taken on Commission on a charge of voluntarily disposing of and receiving stolen property in January 1884, that evidence was not amissible upon the new charge, which had only been framed against the accused during the last two or three days. Referring the court to section 231 of the Criminel Procedure Code, the learned counsel said that if the charge was allowed to be altered, the accused were entitled to recall and examine the witnesses with reference to the new charge. The Court had no power to admit evidence received on one charge, in respect of another charge though of a cognate character. That evidence could only be admitted in respect of a charge on which the Commission had been issued.

Mr. Macpherson took the same objection on behalf of the second accused, and for the same reasons as given by Mr. Inveratity. The accused, the learned counsel said, would be greatly prejudiced if the evidence of twenty or thirty witness taken at such a great length on Commission in respect of the charge of dishonestly disclosing of certain property in the year 1884, were allowed to be read and recorded against them on a similar charge in the year 1891. Having regard to the fact that every one of the witnesses examined on Commission was absent from Bombay, it would be out of his Lordship's power, even if he was inclined to recall them, to examine them on the altered charge.

Mr. Lang said that the charge framed by the magistrate was clearly a mistake. The whole of the evidence relating to the retaining and disposing of the property in Bombay in April 1891, had been recorded by the Magistrate in the presence of the accused. As the charge framed by the Magistrate on his committing the accused for trial at the Sessions was imperfect or erroneous, the Clerk of the Crown altered the same having regard to the rules contained in the Code. Supposing the Clerk of the Crown had not amended the charge, his lordship could have done that on their application. According to section 225 of the Code, any error in the charge could be amended unless the accused was misled by such an error or omission. The accused in the present case could not be misled as the whole of the evidence in the Police Court related to the retention and disposition of the stolen property in Bombay in 1891. The learned counsel submitted that the whole of the proceedings that had taken place under that charge were perfectly regular. It was merely an error in date which could not have prejudiced the accused in the slightest degree. He submitted that the error of the Magistrate in drawing up the charge did not in the slightest degree render the evidence inadmissible. With regard to the recalling of witnesses, he might say, that it was not applicable to the present case where the charge had not been altered "after" the commencement of the trial.

Mr. Inverarity said that the prosecution knew the charge that was framed by the Magistrate, and it was upon that charge that they took out the Commission and examined the witnesses. The prosecution having proceeded on that charge, it was not for them now to say, that it was an error on the part of the magistrate and that the evidence recorded on one charge should be made admissible in respect of another.

Mr. Macpherson said that none of the sections alluded to by Mr. Lang, had any application to his objection. The point was not one under the Code, but it was with regard to the admissibility of the evidence. The date was of essential importance in the case, because as a matter of fact the evidence the Commission was a complete *alibi* to the charge of dishonestly retaining the property in January 1884. They had conclusively established on the Commission that they were at Hyderabad, and under those circumstances it would be impossible to hold that the evidence could be admitted against them upon the new charge.

His lordship: The evidence on Commission is almost entirely as to the theft.

Mr. Lang: Yes.

Mr. Macpherson: It proves that we were in January 1884 at Hyderabad.

His lordship was of opinion that the evidence was admissible, the only point which deserved consideration being whether the error was such as it would prejudice the accused. He failed to see how the accused could be prejudiced inasmuch as they had information of the date of the dishonest retention of the property.

Mr. Macpherson submitted that the evidence was not admissible and asked that the point might be reserved for the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Inverarity also reserved the point whether the evidence received on Commission was admissible at the present trial.

His lordship said that the charge was the same with a slight alteration, and he failed to see why the evidence was not admissable.

Mr. Macpherson asked if his lordship would reserve the point.

His lordship said he would take a note of Mr. Macpherson's application, but he did not see any ground for reserving the point.

Mr. Inverarity objected to the evidence of Fyz-un-Nisa Begum being admitted on another ground. It must be proved before the evidence was admitted that the lady was unable to attend the court and give evidence. An application was made to Mr. Justice Farran for a Commission for that lady and he refused it, stating that she was really the complainant in the case and the interest of justice required her presence in court. Latterly they applied upon a medical certificate to examine the lady on Commission and then the application was granted. That was several months ago, namely, in September 1892. The prosecution must show the inability of the lady to attend the court at the present time.

Mr. Macpherson supported Mr. Inverarity's objection.

Mr. Lang said that the order of Mr. Justice Farran was conclusive on the point. In September 1892 he ordered without any reservation whatsoever that the lady should be examined on Commission, giving

lady's health.

His lordship: You have no evidence as to the present state of her health. She is one of the complainants in the case.

Mr. Lang: It is the greatest disadvantage to us that she is not in Bombay.

His lordship: You had no evidence about the state of her health at present?

Mr. Lang: Her son will be able to state about her health.

His Lordship: Is there no medical evidence?

Mr. Lang: There is no medical evidence. When she was last examined by the doctors, it was said that she was suffering from sickness from which she was not likely to recover. Independently of that we are entitled to put in the evidence on Commission under the section of the Code.

Mr. Scott then with the permission of the court began to read the evidence which was printed in a book form.

Mr. Inverarity objected to Mr. Scott reading from the printed book, inasmuch as they had no means to know if it was correct. The prosecution tried to extort a thousand rupees from them by giving them a few copies of the book, but they objected to pay such an extravagant amount. The evidence must be read from the original records.

Mr. Macpherson in supporting Mr. Inverarity's application submitted that the evidence must be read by an officer of the court who would without preferring to emphasise one part of the evidence over another be a thoroughly colourless medium to the jury.

His Lordship thought that the evidence received on Commission ought not to be read from the printed book unless it had been compared and seen by the other side.

Mr. Scott thereupon read the evidence from the original documents in the case.

Mr. Scott then read the evidence, taken on commission, of Faizun-Nissa Begum, widow of NawabNozum Jung, on the 9th March last. She stated among other things that her husband died about fifteen years ago, leaving property consisting of jewels, gold ornaments, gold bars, gold and silver articles, &c. She remembered about the theft which occured in her house about ten years ago. The jewels and other valuables were kept in a room called "jawherkhana," on the second floor of which was another room called either "nyamutkhana" or "toshakhana." The jewels and other valuables, which were deposited in the "jawherkhana," were stolen by the two accused. The jewels were last seen by her about six months before the theft. She should be able to identify the jewellery if shewn to her. She remembered the "magni" ceremony of her daughter Hafiz-un-Nissa Begum when she received a present of certain articles from the bridegroom's side. (Names them) When she saw the jewellery before the theft, she caused a list to be prepared, which her brother wrote to her dictation. Three lists were made. The jewels were afterwards kept in boxes as usual in the "jawherkhana," the door which was locked and sealed. About the time the theft occurred, the house was occupied by witness, her mother-in-law, Azum Jung, the two accused, and her son Mahomed Askhari Khan. Witness might have purchased jewels before the occurrence of the theft. She did not know either the date or year when it was committed. One day Haji Begum, who was living in the house sent for witness and told her that the two accused had broken open the "nyamatkhana," and going into the "Jawherkhana" had opened the boxes and taken the jewellery to the second accused's house. She had done her best to induce the second accused to return the property, but he would not do so. Witness saw the hole made in the "nyamatkhana". The first accused and his father, who came afterwards to her house, explained to her about the theft. The first accused said he and the second accused made a hole in the floor and went down by means of a rope ladder. He further said that they broke open the two jewellery boxes and carried away the jewels and other articles. Haji Begum on a subsequent occasion repeated all she had said to witness about the theft. The first accused, who was present, admitted the truth of Haji Begum's statement and added it was a fact that he and the second accused made an opening, went through it and removed all the jewellery. Witness and others afterwards went to the house of the second accused. Witness asked his mother to return the jewellery which her son had stolen from her house. She made some excuses. Witness then ordered the police to be called. After the arrival of the police officer, the second accused's mother sent a silver "pandan" and mirror out with her female servant to the police officer. Witness identified them as belonging to her. The mother said the jewellery had been locked in the box, and she would herself come into trouble if she opened it. About the "pandan" and mirror she said they had been given to her by her son the second accused. The next day while Haji Begum's statement was being recorded by the Fouzdari, Moulvi Saheb, she gave a key to him, saying that the jewellery was locked up in a box in the opposite room near the hall, adding that the key opened the padlock on the box; and she requested the Fauzdari to open the box and give over the jewellery in it to witness. Witness asked the Fauzdari to have the house searched, but her request was not attended to. On the next day of their examination by the Fauzdari, her female servant told the witness that the jewellery box had been opened, and the bundles of jewellery were being removed and carried away in a palanquin. Witness told the servant to go to her house and inform her father about the removal of the jewellery. Witness informed the police of this. A commission was appointed to enquire into this theft about three or four months after its occurrence. The "pandan" and mirror were identified by witness during her examination before the commission. About two years ago in the month of Ramzan, witness's son brought and showed to witness several jewells in a tray. She identified some of them as belonging to her and said that the man who was in possession of the articles should be caused to be arrested. Witness was complainant in the case when the enquiry was going on in Hyderabad. Her son was then a minor, but since he attained majority, she had made him "malik," and he therefore prosecuted now.

Mr. Scott also read the evidence of Hafiz-un-Nissa Begum, the elder sister of the prosecutor, and Mir Wahid Ali who was formerly in the prosecutor's service

The Court at this stage adjourned until 10 a.m. to day (Monday.)

BURGLARY IN A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Grennan, charged Khwaja Khudabux, Jahaman Kaloo, Sulookhan Chotakhan, and Mahomed Allibux before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft of property, consisting of three silver bottles, one silver receptacle, gold leaves and decorations, two silver vases, gold embroidery from a pall and canopy, gold fringes from two banners, two German silver crosses, two pairs of gold maniples, and one silver embroidered banner, of the collective value of Rs. 834, belonging to a Roman Catholic Church, at Dabul. On Thursday morning before dawn, Antonio Gabriel Carvalho, keeper of the Church, was coming downstairs, when he saw a side-window near the stairs left open. The window was shut as usual the previous evening, and his suspicions being aroused, he inspected the inner part of the church, and found that the silver ornaments outside the altar and other places were safe, but a cupboard was broken open, and its contents stolen. It seems that, on Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, before the church was closed, the first accused went there, and got himself acquainted with the hamal of the church. After talking to the hamal for some time on some general subject, the accused went inside, and on questioning the hamal he learnt where the valuables and other things were kept. The same night the accused broke into the church and stole the above-mentioned property. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the first accused on suspicion, and, subsequently, it was ascertained that the accused was a well-known *budmash*, and had a record of nine previous convictions against him. He gave certain information to the police, who went to Khoja Street, and arrested the second accused. On further enquiry the police learnt that the third and the fourth accused were also concerned in the theft, and accordingly they were also arrested. The first accused took the police to an oart, near the church, and pointed out a place, where the property was concealed under the ground near a tree. The ground was dug up, and the stolen property was recovered. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that he saw no reason to doubt the evidence of the *hamal* and the police, and convicted the first accused of house-breaking and theft and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and discharged the rest of the accused in the absence of sufficient evidence.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS VS. MILITARY MEDICAL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THESE teams met on Saturday afternoon, on the Cooperage ground. The weather on this occasion was in strong contrast to that experienced on the previous Saturday, when the Rovers played and defeated the Royal Artillery by three goals to one. The teams on

descriptions, the Rovers taking matters rather easy and playing on the defensive. The Athletic gave Lauder some warm shots to hold, but he proved equal to the occasion, and cleared his goal in good style. Half-time arrived with no score, and on resumption Rovers at once took the game in hand and pressed their opponents severely, so well however did the goal-keeper and backs defend their charge that ten minutes had gone ere Hickman found an opening and placed the Rovers one up. This reverse awakened the Athletic forwards up and Simpson had a grand break away on the right, amidst applause he carried the ball well up and passed beautifully to Jackson, who muddled the chance, McFarlane clearing in his usual cool style. The ball was carried right into the Athletic goal, but the goal-keeper was on the alert, and kicked the ball well down the field. Walton got possession and sent in a magnificent shot which struck the post and rebounded into play. Allan however caught it and scored a beautiful goal. Rovers brought the ball back from the kick-off through Cleveland, and the goal-keeper was compelled to use his hand from a shot from A. Brown. Simpson got on and ran the ball right down the touch line and central to Stewart, who passed it on to the left wing, he avoiding Brandon was left with an open goal at his mercy, but shot wildly, and missed the goal by yards. From this point the Rovers held the upper hand and seldom was the ball allowed to pass mid-field, Derry, McFarlane, and Walton checking every effort of the Athletic to get away and feeding their own forwards with great judgment. From a good pass from Allan, Hogan easily scored the third goal. Immediately thereafter Derry scored a fourth with a grand shot. No further scoring took place, the Rovers thus winning a hard fought game by four goals to one.

On Saturday next the Rovers tackle their old opponents who have played them so many hard games, viz., the K. O. Yorkshire regimental team from Poona, when a first-class game is sure to be witnessed.

THE BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay East Indian Association Death Benefit Fund, was held on Friday afternoon, Mr. P. C. D'Almeida presiding. The following is the substance of the report which was unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

The year which has just closed upon us, your Trustees beg to state, has been marked by an abnormal death-rate among the subscribers with the natural result of frequent calls. The frequent recurrence of calls must undoubtedly fall hard on the surviving subscribers. Owing to the frequency of calls referred to above, there has been an unprecedented increase in the income of the Fund, which has helped materially to swell the Reserve Fund so essential to the stability of an institution like ours. The accession to the number of subscribers is not very satisfactory.

After the report had been adopted, the chairman drew the attention of those present to the important alteration that had lately been effected in Rule XVI, whereby the Trustees had the power to reduce the amount of subscription payable by subscribers. The chairman hoped that the amendment would work beneficially and afford relief. It was as follows:—

Rule XVI., Clause a.—The Trustees shall have power whenever they find that an unusually large number of deaths have occurred to exempt:—

(1) Subscribers of 5 years' standing and over from payment of the entire amount over and above that due to the nominee.

(2.) Subscribers of 3 years' and up to 5 years' standing from payment of half the amount over and above that due to the nominee.

Subscribers of less than 3 years' standing shall pay their calls in full. For example:—

A subscriber of 5 years' standing who pays Rs. 1-10 in the case of a death in the first class shall pay, under the circumstances mentioned in this clause, Re. 1 only.

Similarly a subscriber of 3 years' standing shall pay Re. 1-5-0 only.

The usual resolutions having been passed, the customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

BRONKO, a Speciality for BROWN BOOTS, 8 As.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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TEAS! TEAS!! Fresh Consignments! Fresh Consignments!! The Cheapest and Best Teas, Superior to any previous consignments, to be had now at the well known and only Tea Emporium in Bombay. Come or apply sharp to MORTON, MAJU & CO., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort.

PEARSE'S HOT MANGO CHUTNEY, is made of best Mangoes and richest Fruits. Per Bottle As. 14 and 10. PEARSE'S GUAVA JELLY, superior to any other make in the market. Screw Cap Jars, each As. 10 only, prepared by PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

IF you want the best, surest and cheapest remedy for Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, try MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas. For certificates of cures, apply to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description,—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! A most Splendid Selection of Dressed & Undressed Dolls, in the Newest Style, at Lowest Prices. Also a large Variety of Children's Toys, consisting of Blocks, Drums, Engines Railways, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Provisions.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

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[illegible] —EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

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MR. HIRSCH has just newly established in Church Gate Street, a Comfortable House for Permanent Boarders, Nice Airy Rooms, First Class Furnished Good Table, at Moderate Rates. Apply to the VIENNA.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I CANNOT SAY anything more impressive than has been said by all who have come before me to this Hotel Probably, being an old Indian with 45 consecutive years residence may have some weight with the general public; then I have only to say, which I do with pleasure, that Mr. Pestonjee is a model Hotel-keeper, and his kindness, attention, civility and conciliatory manner makes one forget that they are any where but at home in their own homestead.—E. SPARLING, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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TO LET, a BUNGALOW, in a cool airy place at Naigaum, four minutes' drive from both the Dadur Railway Stations, and near Dr. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture Laboratory, with Stable, &c. Convenient even for two Families. Rent very cheap, Rs. 50 only. Apply to Dr. BATLIWALLA, Dadur Dispensary, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable ElectricLight Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

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THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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Samples free by return of Post.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
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HAND-BOOK
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE... ... Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

A DECLINE of ⅜d., making the price 34d. per oz., took place in Bar Silver in London yesterday; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were unaltered. In New York, the price of Silver was unchanged at 73 cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·85 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 100,000 ounces of Silver yesterday at 72 cents per oz. Consols in London were unchanged at 98⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108⅞. The market rates of discount were unaltered. It is announced that 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3¼d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 97½: Paris Exchange in London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18.

To-day, a further drop of 1d. per oz. has taken place in Silver in London, at 33d. per oz.; and, in New York, the metal is half a cent. per oz. lower, at 72⅛ cents; demand Exchange in London having receded half a cent to 4·84½ dollars. Beyond a further slight advance in Paris Exchange in London, there are the only fresh financial items wired to-day through Reuter.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday, and No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, were 1d. and ½d. per cental lower, respectively, at 5s. 10d. for the former and 5s. 8½d. for the latter, ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,270,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed market was firmer.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the total day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4⅝d.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 11-32d. for July-September deliveries, and 4 27-64d. for November-December. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon, the Liverpool market closed firm; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet; the Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, of which 400 are East Indians. Both spot and arrival quotations are unchanged. The Imports are 4,000 bales. The Manchester Market keeps firm.

There was a considerable falling off in the volume of business passing in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday compared with that in the week preceding; the total Sales having been 16,000 bales less, at 38,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 15,000 bales less, at 43,000 bales. The week's Imports were 2,000 bales more at 19,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 31,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, it was 68,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year, though heavier, by 388,000 bales, than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 120,000 bales, while of Surats there were 42,000 bales less in sight; and the figures which we give below show in the total Supply for all Europe, a decrease of 30,000 bales as compared with last year's, but an increase of 945,000 bales as against 1891; and in East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 28,000 bales, and 92,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton declined 1-16d. during the week, yesterday's quotation showing an advance of ⅜d. per lb. upon the rate ruling at the same time last year; but a decline of 3-16d. on that in 1891.

An advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 8 cents per lb.; and Futures, for September, were 6 points higher, at 7·99 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making up a heavier week again than in either of the two preceding years, the total falling-off of Receipts this year compared with last year and the year before being now 2,067,000, bales and 1,912,000 bales, respectively.

There has been no further change in the spot price in New York to-day; but September Futures are 2 points higher, at 8·01 cents. The Receipts of the [illegible] in sight is 6,450,000 bales, compared with 6,430,000 bales visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	17,000	13,000	9,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	9,000	23,000	15,000
" " Continent	17,000	5,000	8,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,916,000	7,013,000	6,858,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,170,000	3,227,000	3,258,000
" to Continent do.	1,951,000	2,459,000	2,421,000
" Stock in the Ports	360,000	512,000	262,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	2,850,000	2,879,540	1,901,640
" " Surats	260,000	287,620	351,670
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,385,000	1,452,510	997,270
" London	6,000	12,000	19,000
American Afloat	20,000	25,000	20,000
East Indians "	10,000	15,000	15,000
Total	1,421,000	1,504,510	1,051,270
Price of Mid.-Americans	4⅝d.	4d.	4 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3⅜d.	3⅜d.	3⅝d.
Difference	1¼d.	⅝d.	15-16d.

Only a small business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day, and the feeling has been quiet; but prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have bought 400 bales, consisting of 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 191 per candy; and 100 each of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 170; and Karanja, at Rs. 195; the Mills having taken the same quantity, made up of 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 170-80; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 190; and Untai, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets, with only a small export business passing in either; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,011	bales.
Wheat	8,252	cwts.
Linseed	3,758	"
Rapeseed	8,679	"
Poppyseed	628	"
Castorseed	1,116	"
Rice	1,330	"

FREIGHTS are quiet at nominally previous quotations; but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened unsettled at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits (our transactions being reported at 1s. 3 25-32d.); and for Bank Telegraphic and Demand the rates have been 1s. 3 21-32d. and 1s. 3 11-16d., respectively, with however only a very limited enquiry either way, and the market closing quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 3 5-8 to 21-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·66	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling and early business was done in Fours, for Account, at 106 15-16, and subsequently at 106 13-16; but thereafter, rates rallied, and close at 107¼ for cash and 107 for the next settlement.

SHARES.—There has been little further movement in this market to-day, and the only changes we have to make in our list are a decline of Rs. 10 in Maneckjee Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon, at our revised quotations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JULY 8.

10 p.m. ... 81·3

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

6 a.m. ... 80·2
10 a.m. ... 83·0
2 p.m. ... 80·5
4 p.m. ... 80·4

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury, by means of Council Bills, up to July 5, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to July 1, 1893.	5,750,100
Balance to be remitted from July 2, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12,949,900

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEALE—June 28, at Puri, the wife of J A Beale, District Engineer, of a daughter.

HOWES—July 5, at 42, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of H Howes, of a daughter.

HADOW—June 20, at Shwebo, Upper Burma, the wife of Captain A DeS Hadow, P W O Yorkshire Regiment, of a daughter.

SHARROCK—July 3, at Kodaikanal, the wife of J A Sharrock, of a daughter.

TAYLER—June 26, at Melktila, Burma, the wife of G W Tayler, of a daughter.

WALKER—June 29, at Sambalpore, C P, the wife of James Walker, Indian Civil Service, of a son (still-born.)

DEATHS.

HANNAY—July 3, at Cawnpore, of heart disease, John Hannay, M D, aged 38 years.

MARSHALL—July 4, at No 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Frederick Marshall, of the Mathematical Instrument Office, Survey of India, aged 37.

WALSH—July 4, at Kingston, Coonoor, Patrick Walsh, late D P W, aged 82 years and 10 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893.

THE gentlemen who met on Thursday afternoon at the Elphinstone High School to found the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association are doing a good work and deserve well of the community. The general object of the Association is to encourage all kinds of outdoor games among the Bombay schools. This object is to be accomplished by annual contests in which the schoolboys will be impelled to take part by the hope of honour and glory for themselves and for the schools they represent. There are to be athletic sports in which school will contend against school in the persons of their champion runners and jumpers, as Oxford and Cambridge do at Lillie Bridge. There are also to be annual series of cricket matches, the final match of which will be for a challenge shield to be carried off in triumph by the victors and hung up in their principal school-room for a year as a visible trophy of their prowess. Perhaps in the course of time other tournaments may be instituted by the Association. Mr. Fulton even spoke of the possibility of football competitions among the schools. We should be inclined, looking to the climate of Bombay and the garb of the Hindu student, to think such an idea chimerical at any rate among the native schools. However, bootless Hindus are occasionally to be seen playing football near the Cooperage, and, after all, several of the Bombay High Schools are of European composition. The presence of a Scotch international player on the executive committee is an assurance that the claims of football to recognition will not be overlooked. Swimming and diving ought certainly to be included in the programme. No doubt arrangements could be made with the Back Bay Baths Company, by which their fine bath would be placed at the disposal of the Association for one or two days in the year. In the warm climate of India no physical exercise is so entirely suitable as that whose element is the water. Yet, as far as we know, there is not much provision made in the schools of Bombay for this refreshing exercise, which can be pursued with energy and pleasure when the hot weather makes every other display of physical energy disagreeable. The full title of the Association as expressed in the first of the resolutions proposed by Mr. [illegible] Encouragement of Athletics, Cricket, and other Games among the Educational Institutions in Bombay." The first words of the title indicate that the Association will confine its attention to schools, but we hope that it will not refuse its fostering care to the colleges, which are of course included in the wider term "Educational Institutions" in the end of the title. It would not indeed be advisable for schools and colleges to contend with each other in the same contest, but school might compete with school and college with college in different tournaments. We also would express a hope that the term Bombay in the title may be understood to mean the whole Presidency, so that the up-country schools and colleges may be allowed to join in the competitions if they can manage to do so. There is a time in the year at which students from all parts of the Presidency assemble in Bombay, namely, in the month of November when the Matriculation, School Final, and the higher University Examinations are held. Many of the candidates are detained for a long time in Bombay to wait for the oral examinations, and it would be in every way good for them to take part as actors or spectators in athletic contests during that time of weary waiting.

That the Association will be a success there is every reason to anticipate from the way in which the matter has been taken up by the influential and representative gentlemen who attended the opening meeting, and have been appointed Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Members of the General and Executive Committees. Almost all the leading schools in Bombay have agreed to join the movement. The undertaking is far from being a leap in the dark. Such institutions have been successful in other parts of India. Mr. Fulton from his own experience could testify that a similar Association at Rangoon works well and excites a great deal of interest. There is another at Madras, now called the "Madras Athletic Association," which began to exist twelve years ago under a different title as "The Physical Training and Field Games Association." It numbers among its patrons Lord Wenlock, two Maharajahs, and two Rajahs. Native Princes in Madras have come forward liberally to support the athletic meetings by giving trophies for tennis and cricket. Native sports have not been neglected, as we see there is a Sir Ramaswami cup for *Kusthi* (wrestling), *Jodi* (dumb-bells), *Bana* (single stick), *Patta* (sword play), and other indigenous gymnastic exercises. On the other hand the national dress appears to be tabooed in European games; for we find it prescribed that "competitors shall wear trousers in all the trophy matches," a regulation which would puzzle most of the members of the Marylebone Cricket Club. All the rules of the Madras Athletic Association may be found in the June number of the "Indian Journal of Education." They will be very useful to the Bombay Association as representing several years' experience of a similar enterprise. No doubt other useful hints will be derived from the Rangoon Association, and from Mr. Fulton's practical experience of its working. One point of great importance for the nascent society in Bombay is the acquisition of a suitable ground for practice and for tournaments. But this should present no serious difficulty. It is true that the amount of open ground in the Fort has been so seriously diminished of late years by the erection of new buildings, that the amount of space left for recreation ground is exceedingly limited. But this can be no objection against supplying ground to an athletic association that does not propose to build. All that is wanted is a piece of ground in a convenient situation, where intending competitors may train themselves for the athletic tournaments. It seems to us that the inner portion of the Oval might very properly be utilised for this purpose. A capital running path might be made round this interior Oval, and, if considered necessary, a cricket pitch might be prepared in the centre. This athletic ground could be used not only for the final competitions held under the management of the Association, but also for practice, and for the private competitions, by the results of which each school and college would select its champions for the interscholastic tournaments.

When the new Association with a fair prospect of a successful career has been established, it is hardly incumbent on us to say much about its great usefulness to the community. As Mr. Acworth remarked on Thursday, many words are not necessary in support of the proposition that athletic exercises are to be encouraged in the young. In England where almost every boy is born with a strong inclination for all kinds of outdoor exercise there is more danger of athletics being carried to excess. So parents occasionally write to the *Times* to complain of the amount of time wasted on cricket, of the danger to health from excessive strain of the heart at athletic sports, and of the frequency of football accidents. But even in England the sound common-sense of the nation clearly recognises that in spite of evils due to excess in particular instances, the enthusiasm for outdoor games at the universities and great public schools is an immense advantage to the nation. In India there is far more reason to foster athletics by active encouragement. Here, except among the Parsees who are after all only a very small fraction of the millions of India, the majority of students are disinclined to take part in active games. If they take any exercise at all, it is generally in the form of a slow walk, in which their minds are absorbed in their lessons, and so they get none of the advantages derived by those who forget their studies in the ardour of a good game at cricket or tennis. Others do still worse. A visit to the shops where students buy their literature will show that there is a very large demand for cheap novels of a character the reverse of edifying. The proverb that Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do is every bit as true of brains as of hands. Therefore it is imperatively necessary to supply the best kind of occupation for the leisure hours of the students at our schools and colleges, and it is just this that the new Athletic Association will do to the great advantage of the rising generation, on whom the hope of the future of India depends. There is plenty of evidence to show that the common disinclination to active outdoor games among Indian students is far from being ineradicable. In fact it is mainly the offspring of prejudice due to want of experience of the pleasures of good outdoor games, and can be got over by the use of proper means. When the Hindu student has been tempted to join in English games by supplying him with the apparatus required and stimulating him with the hope of praise and reward, he finds to his surprise that he rather likes the new kind of amusement, and what may at first have been regarded as a task becomes a pleasure. Another surprise is that the few hours he devotes to exercise in the [illegible] brain work much more easily and rapidly. All that is needed is a certain amount of encouragement from without. This is given to a large extent by the heads of the best educational institutions in Bombay. But a still further impetus will be given by the new Athletic Association, which will concentrate into a focus the efforts of all the schoolmasters, principals of colleges, and others in Bombay, who recognise the immense importance of physical education.

RETURNS of the rail and river-borne traffic of the province of Sind are rendered interesting by the aspirations of Karachi to take high rank among the sea-ports of India. The future of Sind depends upon that of Karachi, and the development of trade in Sind and adjacent provinces secures the progress of the port. This being so it will be a matter of regret with people in that portion of the Presidency that the entire quantity of goods imported by railway and river from both external and internal blocks during the first quarter of this year fell below that of the corresponding period of the previous year by over twenty-four and-a-half per cent. The falling off in imports from the Punjab in comparison with the last quarter of the previous year was roundly forty-three and-a-half per cent. Imports from the North-West Provinces and Oudh fell by thirty-three and three-quarters per cent., while compared with the fourth quarter of 1891-92 the decrease in imports from Sind into Karachi is set down as over eighteen thousand maunds, the equivalant of one and-a-half per cent. The imports of raw cotton improved somewhat and tended to minimise the decrease, the improvement being attributed to large crops and to a fair demand in Europe. Jowari and bajri mustard and rapeseed were imported in larger quantities owing to improved demand. Increase in ghee, til, and gingelly seed are also noted, but they did little to compensate for the losses occasioned by the short crops of wheat and rice. The export also show a decline by over fourteen per cent. The decrease in the Punjab was equivalent to thirty and-a-half per cent. The decrease has been due chiefly to cotton, twists, and yarn, piece-goods, beer, spirits, oils, paper, and provisions, saving the totals from presenting a hopelessly melancholy appearance. The North-West Provinces and Oudh, however, have increased their demands on Karachi by not less than two hundred and thirty-four per cent. But it speaks much for the morality of these provinces that while the increase in the Punjab is made up principally of beer and tobacco, these with drugs as a matter of course are the items in which their demands have declined. Exports from Karachi to Sind decreased by fifteen per cent., and from six lakhs of maunds in the last quarter of the year 1891-92 the total fell to five lakhs in the quarter under review. Increases in rice, jowari, and bajri are due to larger crops in Sind, a falling-off in cotton-twists, yarn, and piece-goods, on account of poor demand from up-country, a decline in jute, gunny-bags, and cloth following the meagre wheat crops. Altogether it will be seen the year has not opened brightly in Sind and Karachi will doubtless regard the prospects as decidedly gloomy.

IF anything could teach a certain modicum of prudence to the good people who sit at home at ease and call upon the Government of India to put an end by a stroke of the pen to the consumption of opium, or other drugs supposed to be deleterious, the passages in the Resolution of the Government of India, appointing the Ganja Commission, relating to the use of hemp drugs in social and religious ceremonies, and by the poor as a narcotic as tobacco is used in England, should give ground for reflection. The Viceroy directed that the whole subject should be fully investigated in every province in India, and the evidence of experts and of those who use preparations of hemp freely taken, draws the attention of the Commissioners to two important points. In some parts of India the use of hemp drugs is common. Amongst fakirs and ascetics held in veneration by large numbers of the population, especially in Bengal, it is the practice to offer an infusion of the leaves of the plant to every guest and member of the family on the last day of the great Durga Puja festival. It is asserted that no ill effects arise from this practice which is very general, and it is held to be as little objectionable as the partaking of plum-pudding at Christmas in England. The Government desires the Commission to take note of the danger that the prohibition of this use of the plant, or rigorous restrictive measures might give rise to serious discontent, and be resented by the people as an unjustifiable interference with long-established custom. The Commissioners are directed to ascertain to what extent these and similar customs prevail throughout Bengal and other parts of India, and how far the use of hemp drugs forms part of social or religious ceremonial. They are told to take the evidence of witnesses from the classes which chiefly use hemp drugs, and to give their opinion as to whether restrictive measures may give rise to political discontent in any part of India. In some parts of the country bhang is regarded as the poor man's narcotic, and the Commissioners are instructed to ascertain whether the prohibition of its use would be widely unpopular. The plant is cultivated in some localities and grows wild in others; a fact which adds to the difficulty of prohibiting or limiting the preparation of the different forms of drugs which are manufactured from it. On this point also the Commissioners are to make full inquiry.

As was only natural, some Members of common-sense inquired, on Friday evening, of the Under Secretary of State for India whether Lord Kimberley would not see the advantage of abstaining from allotting Council Bills at less than the one and four pence, which was fixed with his own approval by the Supreme Legislative Council only ten days before. Mr. Russell's answer was to the effect that the Secretary of State is at present unable to promise that Council Bills shall not be allotted under sixteen pence. No reason seems to have been given for this singular decision, or rather want of decision. It can not be said that Lord Kimberley has been led to stultify the policy of the Government of India, which is also his own, by pressure of circumstances. No plea of impecuniosity could be urged as a justification for the trivial sales effected within the forty-eight hours of the passing of the new Currency Act at Simla, for in the previous week the India Office had received a sum of over a crore and a half by the sale of Council Bills, which was quite sufficient to meet urgent needs for some time. The effect of selling below the rate fixed has been, as we already stated, to prevent things settling down in the new groove. It is the opinion of all men of business that if the Secretary of State had refused to sell under one and four pence, the new rate [illegible] a fortnight, and all commercial calculations would have been made on that basis and confidence would at once have revived.

THE "British Committee of the Indian National Congress" have taken a new departure. On their behalf several ladies, Lady Wedderburn, Mrs. Bannerjee, Mrs. Eva McLaren, Mrs. Herbert Paul, and Mrs. Schwann issued cards for an "at home," which was held a few days before the mail left, at the new head-quarters of the Committee in Palace Chambers, Westminster. The rooms were tastefully decorated. A fair number of people accepted the invitation; but members of Parliament were less conspicuous than might have been expected, considering the talk about the formation of an Indian group or party and the contiguity of the House of Commons. Those present seemed less bored than people generally do at that greatest of Nineteenth Century afflictions, an afternoon at home.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, under the command of Captain G. F. Simpson, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Zanzibar, experienced strong monsoon. The same Company's steamer Chanda which arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, under the command of Captain T. J. Grier, experienced ordinary monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, under the command of Captain A. Orlando, experienced strong S.-W. monsoon.

ON Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and a special jury commenced the trial of Khalilulakhan Azam Jung and Jilanikhan Itzad Jung, members of respectable families at Hyderabad, on charges of dishonestly retaining and disposing of ornaments and jewellery, of the value of about two lakhs of rupees, the property of Nawab Mahomed Askharikhan. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, conducted the defence of the two accused. Much of the evidence for the prosecution had been taken on commission at Hyderabad; and after the opening statement to the jury by the counsel for the prosecution, the rest of the day was occupied in the reading of the evidence on commission. The trial was adjourned until this morning.

THE statue of Arago, which has just been unveiled at Paris, stands before the gate of the Observatory, in the line of the central avenue of the garden, exactly under the meridian of Paris, as befits the memorial of the man who in 1806 with Chaix and Rodriguez finished the geodetic operation upon which was based the metric system. Arago continued the work as far as the Balearic Islands. The Majorcans took him for a spy and pursued him. He saved his papers and instruments and took refuge in a citadel, where he continued his calculations. But his adventures were not ended. He went on to Algeria, and was taken prisoner by a corsair. The erection of the statue is due to the initiative of the late Admiral Mouchez. Arago is represented standing, clad in an ample robe, whose folds are gathered in the left hand. The right is extended in a gesture of demonstration. At his feet is an astronomical instrument.

THE steam lifeboat Duke of Northumberland, which, when stationed at Harwich, saved 33 lives and two vessels, has been sent to New Brighton, to test her capacity in relieving distressed vessels in the sandy labyrinths of the Mersey mouth. She is a remarkable boat. Her four turbines give her marvellous manœuvring power. With the aid of turbines and rudder combined she can turn a full circle in forty seconds. Steam can be got up in fifteen minutes, and in thirty-two seconds she can be brought from full speed to a dead stop. Although only fifty feet long, she has 15 water-tight compartments. She will carry thirty people besides her crew of nine. But she does not come up to the ideal of naval ingenuity, and there is talk of building another boat with broadside turbines to drive her sidelong on to a stranded vessel. The advantage of this in rescue work is obvious.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND INDIA COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question, said that Lord Kimberley was unable to promise at present that no Council Bills would be allotted under sixteen pence.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question in the Commons, said he expected that it would be necessary for the Opium Commission to take evidence in India.

PROTEST OF THE BIMETALLIC LEAGUE.

A circular has been issued by the Bimetallic League, protesting against the Indian Currency Act as remedying only one phase of the question, and stating that even if successful it would aggravate the difficulty in other directions. The circular adds that the plan ignores the commerce of India and the Far East, and intensifies the appreciation of gold, which is the chief cause of the depression in trade. In conclusion it declares that the Home Government have acted in direct opposition to the views of the Indian Government, which favour international bimetallism.

THE KING OF DENMARK PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czarewitch, the Prince and Princes, of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, besides many notables, lunched with the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, yesterday. Seven hundred guests were present, and the entertainment was a magnificent one.

The King of Denmark received the freedom of the City and an address from the Corporation in a gold casket. Most cordial speeches were made, and the Czarewitch, in his speech, dwelt upon the family union of the three countries (England, Denmark, and Russia), and said he hoped the Russian and British nations would henceforth be cordially united.

BANQUET TO LORD SALISBURY.

A banquet was given to Lord Salisbury last night by the Junior Constitutional Club. His Lordship, in his speech on the occasion, advocated a direct appeal to the popular vote by the referendum system in the great Constitutional Crisis.

CHINA AND SIAM.

The *Times*' correspondent at Tientsin telegraphs that China will oppose the French annexation of or Protectorate over Siam.

CRICKET MATCHES.

In the match between the Australians and Leicester, the latter were beaten by an innings and fifty-one runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Somerset by an innings and thirteen runs.

In the match between the Players and the Gentlemen, the latter were beaten by eight runs.

Sussex has beaten Middlesex by eight wickets.

THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

PARIS, JULY 8.

The arguments in the Behring Sea Arbitration have been closed, and the decision of the arbitrators is expected to be given next week.

THE PARIS RIOTS.

Fresh rioting took place in Paris last evening, but all is quiet since.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

BERLIN, JULY 7.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on Egypt, considers that the Khedive's visit to Constantinople principally concerns England. It eulogises the work Great Britain has done in Egypt, and says the Upper classes alone desire the withdrawal of the British, because they prevent the Fellaheen from being despoiled.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

BERLIN, JULY 8.

The new German Army Bill has been read a first time in the Reichstag.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The s. s. Shannon, with the homeward Indian mails of the 1st instant, arrived here on Friday, 7-30 p.m.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

H. M. THE QUEEN'S EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

A telegram has been received by H. E. the Vicery from H. M. the Queen in which her Majesty desires to express her thanks for all the messages, congratulations, and good wishes, which have reached her from all parts in India on the occasion of the marriage of her grandson the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck.

Her Majesty informs the Viceroy that the ceremony went off admirably, and that there were enormous crowds, and that great enthusiasm prevailed.

"THE CALCUTTA ROYAL EXCHANGE."

H. E. the Viceroy has obtained from H. M. the Queen permission for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to designate the new premises recently acquired by the Chamber "the Calcutta Royal Exchange."

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

The Report of the Land Indebtedness Commission is now under consideration in the Legislative Department with a view to ascertaining what legislation, if any, is necessary.

THE HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

The Ganja Commission will assemble at Calcutta on August 1.

Mr. McIntosh, Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, will act as secretary to the Commission.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN INDIA.

The quinquennial report of educational progress in India is now being prepared by Mr. Nash, Bengal Educational Department, and will be in due course reviewed by the Government of India.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, PUNJAB.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen will continue to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, during Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn's absence in England in connection with the Cantonment Act inquiry.

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION REPORT.

The Report of the Leprosy Commission is to be referred to the local administrations for consideration as a preliminary to the subject being taken up by the Government of India.

A BOATING ACCIDENT.

An exciting boating accident happened at Allahabad, on Thursday afternoon. Captain Rice, Adjutant, Royal Irish Fusiliers, with Mr. Gray of the same regiment, and Miss Palmer, a daughter of Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, Commanding Allahabad District, went for a trip on the Jumna in one of the Club boats, a two-oared one. When they had reached mid-stream where the water was rather high and the current stiff Mr. Gray noticed that the craft was filling fast from waves washing over. Taking in the situation at a glance he quietly suggested that the other two occupants should jump into the river. This they at once did, and Captain Rice supported Miss Palmer, whilst with great presence of mind Mr. Gray tilted the boat over and all clung on to it. In this perilous condition the trio remained for a few minutes, when a cargo barge, which was cruising hard by them at the time came to their rescue. The accident took place at a most critical spot, where the river was deep and much swollen by recent heavy rains, and there can be no doubt that great presence of mind was displayed by gentlemen, and the coolness and courage with which Miss Palmer obeyed their instructions averted a sad accident.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Colonel Sargeaunt, Director-General of Railways, will take furlough from November or December next, preparatory to retiring; Colonel Bissett, Agent, Bombay Baroda Railway, has been offered and has accepted the post, in succession to Colonel Sargeaunt.

TRANSPORT FOR THE 23RD PIONEERS.

The transport with the 23rd Pioneers in the Khagan Valley may possibly be strengthened from Abbottabad, in order to enable supplies to be forwarded more expeditiously. This will allow the regiment to push on with its work more quickly than at present. Four hundred extra mules were sent to Abbottabad in April to provide against any contingency of an expeditionary force having to be sent up the valley.

THE AMIR'S TROUBLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

No further news has been received at the Foreign Office from Kabul.

Considerable interest has been aroused here as it is impossible to ascertain if the Amir's troops or the Hazaras have gained a victory.

The Foreign Office authorities have requested full particulars.

APPOINTMENT.

Surgeon-Major Adams officiates at Abu for Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, who has been transferred to Bengal.

PAY AND REMITTANCES.

Though furlough pay and home remittances are being now considered by the Financial Department, some time will probably elapse before a decision is arrived at.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Mr. Mackay, an additional member of Council, left Simla for Calcutta this morning. It is expected that his successor will shortly be nominated.

VOLUNTEERS' LIABILITY FOR SERVICES.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has given his opinion on the question of the amendment of Indian Volunteers Act, in view to the services of Volunteers being made available at a distance from head-quarters. The details at present are confidential.

MILITARY LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

It has been ruled that any period passed by a hospital assistant on leave, in excess of the maximum limit of twelve months in five years, shall not be considered as service towards promotion, but additional leave to the extent of six months in five years, when granted on account of sickness, distinctly attributable to active service or exceptionally hard work, or eighteen months in all, may be allowed to count towards promotion.

COMPENSATION FOR HELMETS.

It has been decided by the Government of India that the existing rate of compensation for helmets Rs. 4 per helmet shall continue in force at present, but shall be reduced to Rs. 3-4-0 for supplies after the next general issue, provided the new pattern helmet is not introduced beforehand.

CLOTHING TO BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

The Government have ruled that the recent concession of grant of free clothing to British soldiers in India, is not applicable to the Unattached List men of departments.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

The suggestions of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on the results of first inspection of signallers of native corps has been carried out during the past cold weather, and will shortly be published. The following corps head the efficiency list in the order named, and his Excellency considers great credit is due to them:—The Guides' Infantry, 17th Madras Infantry, 1st Bengal Infantry, 15th Bengal Lancers, 5th Bengal Infantry, 38th Bengal Infantry, 4th Bombay Infantry, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and 26th Bengal Infantry. It has been decided that the rewards to native signallers will in future be granted on the recommendation of the inspectors and assistant-inspectors of signalling, who will now inspect them annually, and that rewards shall be drawn on 1st May annually.

THE SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

A public meeting in connection with the Simultaneous Examinations question will be convened for next Wednesday.

PILGRIMS TO JUGGERNAUT.

There is a great influx of native pilgrims this year *en route* to Juggernaut, and the usual accommodation is quite inadequate for thousands who arrive daily. The authorities have chartered special steamers to cope with the traffic. The sanitary considerations connected with their visit is causing some uneasiness.

OPENING OF AN HOSPITAL AT BUDNERA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, JULY 8.

The above hospital, erected by the munificence of Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee Mody, at a cost of Rs. 15,000, was inaugurated by our Commissioner, Colonel Mackenzie, C.I.E., in the presence of a large assembly of European and Indian ladies, most of the officials of the Berar Commission, and members of the mercantile community of Amraoti, Khangaon, and Akola. A procession was formed from the station to the hospital of mill-hands and others, carrying banners, accompanied with music. A general holiday was observed, principal offices being closed for the occasion at Amraoti and Budnera. Appropriate speeches were made by the Commissioner and the donor of the hospital. The donor was requested by the public to complete his munificent gift by adding an in-patient ward to the hospital, and Colonel Mackenzie said that he had great pleasure to announce that Mr. Jehangheer had consented to meet this public want and erect an in-patient ward in connection with the hospital. This ward, when completed, will be called the Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla ward, in token of esteem and regard of his friendship with the donor. The Parsee Anjuman of Budnera and Amraoti presented to Mr. Jehangheer a valuable shawl as a mark of appreciation for his princely gift on the occasion of the inauguration ceremony. The Volunteer Band was in attendance. A sumptuous repast was provided. The proceedings terminated with the usual presentation of garlands and flowers with three cheers for the Commissioner and the donor.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE predominant feature of an intensely interesting political situation is the growing impatience of the Liberals in the House of Commons with the slow progress of the Home Rule. Without the slightest regard for tradition, leading members of the Opposition are greeted with cries that in ordinary circumstances are only reserved for the greatest bores, and even the Solicitor-General has within the past few days had to cut short his remarks by a chorus of shouts of "'vide," "'vide" proceeding from his political friends. After this we may almost expect to hear one of these fine days of Mr. Gladstone being interrupted in the course of a harangue on one of the clauses of the Home Rule Bill. What is, perhaps, more serious than the growing disinclination of the majority to listen to Unionist speeches are the rumours of something like dissension in the Cabinet. Perhaps dissension is too strong a word to employ, but if we are to believe the *Standard*, which is usually fairly well-informed, certain of Mr. Gladstone's colleagues are strongly opposed to the pre-eminence given to the Irish measure. This has been improved upon by another journal, which speaks of "remonstrances," while a third authority mentions the names of Mr. H. H. Fowler and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman as prominent among the possible "bolters." I am inclined to doubt this statement for several reasons, one of which is that Mr. Mundella is beginning to get restive. Now if there is one man in the Cabinet who might be expected to stand by Mr. Gladstone through thick and thin it is Mr. Mundella. The idea of the President of the Board of Trade joining in any mutiny against the Prime Minister is too absurd. Mr. T. W. Russell, I think it is who declares that the Government are riding for a fall, and he is not alone among the Unionists who entertain this opinion. Indeed they openly proclaim their belief that the Ministry is on the point of breaking into pieces. The avowed hostility of Mr. John Redmond to the new financial clauses of the Bill, the uncertainty of the attitude of the Anti-Parnellites, and the desire of English Liberals to be getting on with some English legislation are elements that must be considered in forming a judgment as to the probable outcome of the difficulties with which the Government have to contend. Parliamentary gossips, those at all events who do not believe that the Ministry is yet on its last legs, are eagerly discussing the prospects of a continuous Session. I am able to say on the best authority that Mr. Gladstone's present intention is not to ask the House to go on sitting without a break until Christmas; but he is strongly determined to go on until September. He prefers apparently to hold out this threat, a threat of serious import to no small portion of the members, rather than to resort to those more drastic measures for which his followers below the gangway and the Irish party are daily clamouring.

This has been another busy week for Lord Roberts. On Saturday, together with everybody who is anybody he went down by road to Kew to enjoy Mr. and Lady Constance Shaw-Lefevre's hospitality in the private part of the famous gardens at that place which are under the control of the host as First Commissioner of Works. On Sunday morning in the presence of no small portion of the rank and beauty of London Lord Roberts honoured Sir Edward Walter by inspecting his flourishing Corps of Commissionaires, who have now become one of the institutions not only of the capital but of all the great provincial towns. With so much practice at public speaking his lordship of Kandahar will soon become as distinguished an orator as a soldier. His speech to the Commissionaires, some of whom, he reminded us, served with him in years gone by "amid scenes that I shall," he said, "never forget" was very much to the point. It was only right that on such an occasion Lord Roberts should have alluded to the change that has taken place in recent years in the attitude of the civil public, towards not only men actually in the service but retired soldiers. This improvement must have struck anyone who has lived away from the country for a long time much more than us stay-at-home Englishmen who are accustomed to hear of soldiers being admitted into company where a few years ago—to our shame be it said—their presence was considered an affront. The words of friendly caution Lord Roberts ventured to utter are applicable as much to men serving in India as at home. The question of what their social *status* is to be after they put off their uniform depends in a great measure, he tells them, on our soldiers and sailors themselves. "If they prove in civil life that their training has not been thrown away, and that it has made them more reliable subordinates, they may depend upon it that the fact of a man being a retired sailor or soldier will be in itself the best guarantee of his fitness for employment, and not as I regret to think it was some years ago a fact decidedly to his disadvantage." Lord Roberts's appearance among the commissionaires has afforded Sir John Tenniel the subject for the principal cartoon in this week's *Punch* but, although the *motif*, as an artist would say, is excellent, I cannot congratulate the new knight on being very successful in reproducing the ex-Commander-in-Chief's features. The cartoon represents Lord Roberts speaking to a commissionaire, and underneath are the following words:—"'After the banquets are over—? Lord Roberts! 'Well, Sergeant, they've found a home billet for you.' Tommy Atkins Commissionaire: 'Yes, General, and I hope they'll soon find a first-rater for you.'" Many people besides "Mr. Punch" are asking what the powers that be propose to do to enable the country to have the benefit of Lord Roberts's services, which are far too valuable to be allowed to rust in the dignified leisure of the "Senior." Some time ago it was suggested that *fauts de mieux* he should be invited to fill the next vacancy in the Council of India; but pleased as any Secretary of State would be to have the assistance of such an admirable adviser unfortunately Lord Roberts as a peer of Parliament is ineligible. His friends think he did right in refusing to be buried at Malta, but they think he would not decline the Irish command if it were offered to him when Viscount Wolseley's term of office expires; *a propos de rien* one of the picture papers has just published an "illustrated interview" with Viscount Wolseley. Was the editor afraid that in the midst of or as the result of the lionising of Lord Roberts our Only Other General might be entirely forgotten? On Monday Lord Roberts was inducted, or whatever it is called, as a member of the Upper House. There was the usual procession of half-a-dozen peers in their "property" robes, headed by the Garter King at Arms in his truly gorgeous coat of many colours; the usual bowing and scraping (if I may use such an irreverent expression); and the usual salutations with the "property" cocked hats. This ceremony is, I understood, voted a bore by those who have to take part in it, and however much respect or veneration you may feel for time-honoured customs cannot be seen without exciting a smile. The comparatively few peers who turn up on such occasions do not attempt to conceal their amusement, and the only perfectly serious faces to be seen, besides of course those of the well-drilled officials the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman Usher, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and so forth, are those of the unfortunate victim, his supporters, and the Lord High Chancellor, who would deserve to be sent to the block if he failed to keep perfect control over his features. One of Lord Roberts's introducers was the Earl of Rosebery, but it must not be supposed that the new peer has joined the attenuated ranks of Liberal noblemen. When Lord Roberts had sworn the oath and shaken hands with the Keeper of the Queen's Conscience, he took his seat on the second of the cross benches, thereby implying that he did not wish to be considered as belonging to either party. This is one of those things that they do better in the gilded chamber than in another place. In the former proper provision is made for the "cross-bench mind;" in the House of Commons under the present highly-refined system of party organization the existence of the independent member is not recognised. The rest of Lord Roberts's engagements has included a visit to Oxford where as a D. C. L. of that University he assisted in the honours conferred upon Lord Rosebery, Sir Euan Smith, and the rest. The selection of our late Minister at the Court of Morocco for this coveted distinction will probably compensate him for having been shelved by the Foreign Office if it is true that he has been shelved. It is not generally known that he is a *protege* of the wife of a distinguished Conservative statesman; so that if Lord Rosebery is and remains obdurate his successor may not stand in the way of the re-employment of Sir Euan. Indeed there is a rumour going about that even the present Government have some thoughts of finding him another berth, and that they are thinking of sending him to Cairo in the place of Lord Cromer. *Credat Judæus.*

The refusal of Mr. Gladstone's Government to declare a public holiday for the day of the Royal Wedding has caused so much disappointment except among certain more noisy than influential sections of the community that I should not be greatly surprised if the decision were reversed. At any rate no efforts are being spared to induce the Ministry to reconsider the matter, and if they are unsuccessful the Liberals will not do themselves any good with Londoners, for there is no doubt that the engagement to quote the words uttered with legitimate pride by the Prince of Wales at Chester, where he has been visiting the Royal Agricultural Society's Show, has been received with "universal approbation by all classes of the community throughout the Kingdom." The behaviour of a set of rowdies in Bristol and Northampton, to which I referred last week, has found no echo in any other part of the country and the ungracious demonstration in those two towns only serves to accentuate the general popularity of the match. Should the weather be propitious people will pour into London from the provinces, and so great is expected to be the influx that most of the great clubs in the West End will admit ladies. This is a wise provision, for it is clear that the hotels and restaurants, numerous as they are, will be quite unable to provide refreshments for all comers. Mr. Howard Vincent who is worrying the Government every day to back out of their rather churlish determination not to proclaim the cessation of business for this day, is alarmed at the dangers the Banks will be in on the 6th of July. On Monday he will ask Mr. Asquith, if the administration undertakes all responsibility for the safety of the banking establishments, of which there are not a few in Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Charing Cross, and elsewhere in this quarter of the Metropolis on the morning of the function. He points out that Sir Edward Bradford will have enough to do in regulating the immense traffic without having to assure safe and free passage for Bank clerks compelled to carry cheques, bills of exchange, and valuable securities from Bank to Bank through the crowds. The remark of the Heir-Apparent that the projected union is one that gives the greatest gratification to the Princess of Wales ought to stop certain ridiculous rumours that I should not have thought it worth while alluding to if they were not so prevalent. The most absurd of all these *canards* is surely that which has arisen out of the recent visit of her Royal Highness to the Queen. It is actually declared that the Princess went to Balmoral solely to ask her Majesty to stop the marriage. What next? The Society papers are never tired of telling us that the Princess is looking very depressed and melancholy. This is all stuff and nonsense. During the past week I have chanced to see the Princess twice—once at the French plays and the other time driving in the street. On neither occasion did she seem out of spirits, quite the reverse, and at Drury Lane there was no person in the vast audience who seemed to more keenly enjoy M. Got's masterful acting in *Le Gendre de Monsieur Poirier* or the younger Coquelin's inimitable representation of the spurious Marquis de Mascarille in *Les Precieuses Ridicules*. In the Social World the garden party that is to be given in the grounds of Marlborough House the day before the wedding, is being awaited with great interest, particularly by those who have been honoured with invitations, in which category is to be included Mr. Joseph Arch, M.P., the ex-agricultural labourer. Mr. Arch who sits for the division of Norfolk in which the Prince resides may almost be described as the member for Sandringham, but I suppose it is more in his capacity as a member of the Royal commission for the relief of the poor that he has been asked to meet her Majesty. To some people the compliment paid to Mr. Arch is indicative of the power of social influences, notwithstanding the apotheosis of Keir Hardy and John Burns. There is certainly some truth in the remark that in Germany or France Mr. Arch would now probably be a Red Revolutionist and would go about breathing fire against all who wore white shirts and black coats. However that may be the incident is another illustration of the *savoir faire* with which the Prince of Wales is generally and rightly credited.

The self-styled purity party, assisted by Sir William Wedderburn as chairman, had another "demonstration," in Exeter Hall, the other evening, but owing to the persistency of the Socialists the affair was not an unmixed success. These gentlemen wanted to show that the existence of certain conditions of life was due not to wicked persons like Lord Roberts, about whom some of Sir W. Wedderburn's lady-friends seem to have made impertinent remarks, but to the hated capitalism. It is rather curious that Sir William Wedderburn who not long ago was the honoured guest of a certain "advanced" club frequented largely by the enemies of capitalists should have been obliged to seek the aid of the police to rid the meeting of the presence of inconvenient supporters of proletarism. The two American ladies Dr. Kate Bushnell and Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew, who it might be thought would have found sufficient wrong to be remedied in their own country without troubling themselves with the affairs of England, have also been down to Manchester to speak on "the legalisation of vice in India." The speeches generally at Manchester seem to have been less offensive than some of those delivered at Exeter Hall, or they have been more carefully edited.

Although I have not heard that Captain Boyton is like his predecessor the Honourable Colonel Cody, *alias* Buffalo Bill, the pet of London drawing-rooms, his water tobogganing is rapidly becoming a fashionable amusement. After the ordinary performance the public are allowed to make the descent of the immense Chute in flat-bottomed boats and there is almost a free fight for this privilege. The other afternoon when I looked in the fun was fast and furious. Among those participating in it were Mrs. Cornwallis West and her handsome daughter, Princess Pless. Of the show itself I will only say that however entrancing some people may find it, it is hardly worth anybody's while to come all the way from Bombay to see it.

Politicians have figured rather largely in the law and police courts this week. To commence with there has been the sensational trial of the action of Gatty *vs.* Farquharson, which has shown that if party politics will sometimes cause a gentleman to do things that would be discreditable to a costermonger, there is chivalry even among politicians, for the men who stood most loyally by the plaintiff after these miserable inuendoes were made belonged to the opposite party. Mr. George Wyndham's part in the affair has been condemned by some Conservatives, but others praise him for putting loyalty to a friend before loyalty to a party. Not that the case was a party one in reality, and it is only fair to say that the verdict meets with just as much approval among rightminded Conservatives as well as Liberals. The opposition Press, however, make one reservation; they say that this form of libel is almost the exclusive weapon of Liberals, and that it ought not to be ever employed by a Conservative! At all events the award of such exemplary damages as £5,000 will teach candidates of both parties a lesson, which is not unneeded, though there is reason to doubt the statement so frequently made that reckless charges of a personal character are now more common than they were in former days. Of the charge against Mr. Peter M'Lagan, the late member for Linlithgowshire, who is accused of fraud, and that, one of assaulting a domestic servant, preferred against Mr. Deasy, the Nationalist M. P. As the cases are *sub-judice* nothing can be said beyond hoping that they will clear their characters. Mr. Deasy's friends express their entire belief in his ability to establish his innocence. However free Mr. Tirus of the London County Council and the champion organiser of Hyde Park demonstrations may be from all guilt, it is unfortunate for the body of which he is so prominent a member that a paltry accusation should have been made against him, particularly after a recent occurrence.

LATER.

The news of the terrible disaster that has befallen our fleet in the Mediterranean has caused a powerful shock to the public mind, and has cast a shade on the preparations for the Royal Marriage. The profound emotion with which Mr. Gladstone's statement was made, and listened to, in the House of Commons this afternoon, is fully shared by the whole nation. Full details of the great calamity are awaited with the deepest interest.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Carthage, Captain M. de Horne, with the English mails of June 23rd, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3-30 p.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Rev P Herberlet
Lt R J Ross
Mr W S Turnbull
Capt Rippon
Lt E T Carwithen
Major E G Paley
Surg-Col H Coats
Mr Hosburn
Mr and Mrs Collins & infant
Lt R Dickie
Miss Dunn
Mr E Borthwicks
Mr Lawson
Miss Allen
Lt G A Beatty
Mrs Hudson
Mr Ammuddin
Mr and Mrs H A Mathew, mother, 4 children and infant
Capt Swanston
Mr Mrs and Miss Jopp

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr W Smith
Mr A H Riach
Mr Gaitskell
Rev and Mrs Moore
Mr Hyde
Mr H Bethune
Mrs S J Douglas
Mr and Mrs Home and infant
Miss Sherwood Smith
Mr E P Dansey
Capt G P Wyndham
Mr A A Mackay
Mr S Verschoyle
Maj O C Radford
Mr O T Shedlock
Mr J Bristed
Mr L Moore
Mr W H Scriven
Mr Warburton
Mr Mitchell
Syad Ahmed Ashgar
Mr W S Meyer
Lt-Col Martin
Mr J G Smith
Mrs J Grose
Rev A A Sharpe
Mr and Miss Branson
Mr Wagelein

FROM ADEN.

Mr Mahd Ebrahim
Sub Cond H and Miss Collyar
Mr W McChumphe

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

THE COURT.

THE Queen left Balmoral on Tuesday for Windsor Castle, where she arrived the following morning.

The Prince of Wales was present at Wellington College, on Saturday, which was the annual speech day.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Chester, on Monday evening, and visited the Royal Agricultural Society's Show on the following day.

The Prince of Wales presided, on Wednesday, at the jubilee festival dinner of the Iron, Hardware, and Metal Trades' Pension Society, which was held at the Guildhall.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Railway Servants, (Hours of Labour) Bill passed through committee with an amendment, which was resisted by the Government, but was carried by 64 votes against 26. On Monday, the new Peers, Lord Roberts and Lord Swansea, were introduced, and took the oath. Lord Winchilsea moved a resolution in favour of State granaries, for ensuring ample supplies of food in emergencies, Lord Playfair opposed, and argued from statistics that there was no ground for apprehending any failure in the importation of food. The motion was withdrawn. On Tuesday, the Places of Worship (Sites) Bill was considered in committee, and a variety of amendments were proposed, and many of them were carried.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Gladstone stated that no public holiday would be proclaimed on July 6, on the occasion of the Royal wedding. The consideration of amendments to Clause 4 of the Home Rule Bill was resumed, and the Attorney-General having assented to an amendment accepted by the Opposition, it was resisted by Mr. Sexton, and a division was taken on which the Government proposition was carried, notwithstanding that the Nationalists voted against it. At the evening sitting Mr. Cremer moved a resolution in favour of a Treaty of Arbitration with the United States, which, after a speech from Mr. Gladstone, was agreed to in a modified form. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions, said he was not at present in a position to propose any special measures for dealing with the Committee on the Home Rule Bill, but it would be necessary next week to devote two days to Supply. The discussion of amendments to Clause 4 of the Home Rule Bill again occupied the entire sitting. Several amendments were moved, but were negatived by majorities varying from 37 to 49. On Tuesday Mr. Fellowes obtained leave to call attention to the prevalence of swine fever and the neglect of the Government to take adequate measures. A warm discussion followed, which resulted in the proposed adjournment being negatived by a majority of 33 votes. The Committee on the Home Rule Bill was resumed and again occupied the remainder of the sitting. On Wednesday further amendments were discussed, and especially one as to the position of Trinity College, Dublin, under an Irish Legislature. Mr. Gladstone said that the Bill gave a *locus standi* to the Imperial Parliament to interfere in the event of attempts being made to modify the Charter of the College. This amendment and others were negatived.

POLITICAL.

A Cabinet Council was held at Downing-street, on Monday, all the Ministers being present.

The Duke of Devonshire addressed a Unionist meeting at Hanley, on Monday.

At Swansea, on Monday, Mr. W. Williams, Gladstonian, was returned to Parliament without opposition, in the place of Sir Hussey Vivian, who has been made a peer.

Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, was, on Friday, the guest of the City Liberal Club, and delivered a speech, in which he discussed the Parish Councils Bill, and urged the importance of bringing about the administrative unification of London.

A demonstration at Barnsley of about 40,000 Yorkshire miners passed a resolution on Monday, in favour of the Eight Hours' Bill, and determined to use every effort to make it law.

GENERAL.

On Friday a meeting was held in the College-hall, Westminster, under the presidency of Dean Bradley, to consider the advisability of an English contribution to the memorial which is being erected at Harward to the late Bishop Phillips Brooks. Mr. Bryce, M. P., moved a resolution in furtherance of the object of the meeting, which was seconded by the Rev. Professor Cheyne, and was carried unanimously.

An action for libel was tried on Friday, brought by Mr. H. Leon, M. P. for North Bucks, against the proprietors and publishers of the *North Bucks Times*, in respect of attacks made upon him in that paper during the last election contest. A verdict for the plaintiff, with damages £20, was returned.

The Corps of Commissionaries was inspected by Lord Roberts on Sunday morning, at Chelsea Hospital. Addressing the men, Lord Roberts said he considered the condition of the corps, which now has nearly 2,000 men upon its rolls, to be entirely satisfactory. Sir Edward Walter, to whom Lord Roberts gave credit for the flourishing state of the corps, said they could not extend their operations unless more officers could be appointed, for which funds were needed.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the National Society, on Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a hopeful and encouraging speech in support of Church schools. The Bishop of London complained of the oppressive action of the Education Department with regard to national schools, and declared that the compromise of 1870 had been violated by the anti-Church party on the London School Board.

The annual Commemoration ceremony at Oxford took place on Wednesday. The honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Lord Rosebury, Dr. Stubbs, Bishop of Oxford, Sir J. B. Lawes., Sir Charles Euan Smith. Dr. Liddell, M. Paul Meyer, and Mr. R. T. Tyrrell.

At Caius College, Cambridge, on Wednesday, a dinner was given to celebrate the tercentenary of the admission of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, to the college in 1593. Sir James Paget, Sir Andrew Clerk, and Mr. Bryant were among those present.

An action for libel brought by Mr. Gatty, unsuccessful candidate for West Dorsetshire at the last election against Mr. Farquharson, the sitting member, concluded on Tuesday, by a verdict for the plaintiff, with £5,000 damages.

Mr. Justice Romer, on Wednesday, decided that the leases of Tittensor Chase, granted by the late Duke of Sutherland to his wife, were invalid, as being in excess of his powers as tenant for life.

A meeting at the City Terminus Hotel of bondholders of all the Argentine External Government loans on Monday accepted a provisional agreement between the Argentine Government and the Argentine Committee appointed in 1891, comprising representatives of the issuing houses, for the settlement of the debt.

At Westminster police-court, on Tuesday, Mr. John Deasy, M.P., was charged on a summons with assaulting a servant girl, at his lodgings, in Pimlico. The case was adjourned until next Monday in order to give time for the preparation of Mr. Deasy's defence.

At Marylebone, James Tims, a member of the London County Council, has been formally committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, but he was admitted to bail.

The cricket match at the Oval, between a South of England eleven and the Australians, ended on Friday, in the success of the English team by ten wickets. At Brighton, Middlsex deafeted Sussex with a ten wicket to fall. At Stock, a match between Warwickshire and Staffordshire ended in favour of the former by 212 runs. Lancashire beat Notts by four wickets; Yorkshire defeated Somerest by an innings and 51 runs. The Australians beat the Playars by six wickets, and Kent was beaten by Middlesex by 84 runs.

MR. JUSTICE STARLING'S "INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW."*

A SIXTH edition of this work hast just appeared, the text being revised by the insertion of the cases, which have been decided during the three years which have elapsed since the fifth edition was published. Alterations and additions have been made bringing the work up to date. The Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889 as amended by Act IX. of 1891 has been appended. The volume containing as it does the Indian Penal Code as amended up to the latest period, and other Indian Acts and Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council relating to offences is a compendium of Indian Criminal Law, which is indispensable to all concerned in the administration of justice, and will be useful to the prudent citizen who may desire to learn how he may keep clear of some unexpected meshes of the law, which might easily trip up the feet of the unwary. The work though erudite and practical, the names of the cases referred to in notes occupying fifteen pages of small print, and the forms of charges in every offence are given, contains much that would be of considerable interest to the general public if detached from its professional setting for the behalf of the ordinary reading public. Even at the very outset the first and second sections of the Penal Code, which appear to be prosaic and matter-of-fact to a degree, raise questions of curious ambiguity. The first section enacts that the Indian Penal Code shall take effect from the 1st day of May, 1861, throughout the whole of the territories, which are or may become vested in her Majesty, under "the Act for the Better Government of India." In this little section due thought was taken for the expansion of the Queen's Indian territories. These territories extend three miles from the shore, and up to 1878 an offence committed within three miles of the shore would have been dealt with under the Penal Code. But then it was found that this Code did not oust the Admiralty jurisdiction. Why was the limit fixed at three miles? Because that was formerly the range of a cannon shot fired to sea from low water mark according to the rule of maritime law that *portestatem terrae finisi ubi finitur armorum vis*. The question will certainly arise though Mr. Justice Starling does not go out of his way to deal with it whether the improved range of modern guns, which can send much more destructive missiles than cannon shot thirteen or even twenty-one miles seaward from low-water mark does not extend the territorial limits to the full extent in which the *armorum vis* can make itself felt. If this should turn out to be the case the Penal Code will, due reserve being made of Admiralty rights, considerably extend a good way out to sea. As matters now stand offences which are indictable in England—murder, manslaughter, thefr, riot—when committed within the territorial seas of India, are Admiralty offences; but offences not indictable in England would come under the Indian Penal Code. A strong ruler who knew very well how to make himself pleased was in his turn greatly concerned at the publication evidently penned to his address, entitled "Killing no murder." In Chapter XVI. devoted to the section of the Code, which deals with murder and culpable homicide, shows that the Indian is much more discriminating than English law, and even goes the length of providing for cases of "culpable homicide by consent."

"This is a provision," says the author, "peculiar to the Indian Penal Code, and doubtless was introduced for the purposes of putting a stop to certain practices, which prevail in India, amounting under the English Law to murder; but which were nevertheless, in some measure, sanctioned by the religious belief prevalent in that country. The Indian Law Commissioner says:—"It appears to us that this description of homicide ought to be punished, but that it ought not to be punished so severely as murder. Our reasons for not punishing it so severely as murder are these: In the first place "the motives which prompt men to the commission of this offence are generally more respectable than those which prompt men to the commission of a murder. Sometimes it is the effect of a strong sense of religious duty, sometimes of a strong sense of honor, not unfrequently of humanity. The soldier who, at the entreaty of a wounded comrade, puts that comrade out of pain; the friend who supplies laudanum to a person suffering the torment of lingering disease; the freed-man who, in ancient times, held out the sword that his master might fall on it; the high-born native of India, who stabs the females of his family at their own entreaty in order to save them from the licentiousness of a band of marauders, would, except in Christian societies, scarcely be thought culpable; and even in Christian societies would not be regarded by the public, and ought not to be treated by the law, as assassins." Also crime of culpable homicide by consent does not produce any sense of general insecurity to society.

This exception must be considered in applying it, first, with reference to the act consented to or authorized, and next, with regard to the person or persons authorized; and as to each of these some degree of particularity at least should appear upon the facts proved before the exception can be said to apply. It does not refer to anything short of suffering the infliction of death, or running the risk of having death inflicted under some definite circumstances, not merely of time, but of the mode of inflicting it, specifically consented to, as in the cases of suttee or duelling, which seem to have been chiefly in the minds of the framers of the Code. It would not appear to contemplate a consent to the acts of persons not known or ascertained at the time of the consent being given. The consent may be inferred from circumstances, and need not be established by actual proof of express consent, there is great difficulty, however, in holding that a general consent to take the risk of the Lethal Acts of each and all of the members of an opposing mob can be imputed to each member of each mob from the mere fact that both mobs go out armed in order to have a fight; and if there were such a general consent, it cannot be supposed that it would be a consent within the meaning of this exception, and would involve the proposition that the Legislature intended by it to confer a species of privilege upon the murderous acts of riotous assemblies, provided their member should add to their offence the further quality of deliberate pre-meditation in the commission of it. The case of a suttee is a noted example of this exception; a Hindu woman consents to be burned with the corpse of her husband. A. kindles the pile. Here, if Z. be above the age of eighteen years, A. has committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder; but if Z. be under eighteen, no amount of consent on her part can reduce the crime below that of murder. In a case of suttee some of the prisoners actually set fire to the pile, while one who did not co-operate, in the first instance, in causing the death of the widow, took an active part in causing her to return to the pile when she had left it, after having been partially burnt. The Bengal High Court held that the former prisoners were guilty of culpable homicide, and the latter one of abetment of suicide; certain snake-charmers, by professing to be able to cure snake-bite, induced several persons to allow themselves to be bitten by poisonous snakes, and from the effects of the bite three persons so bitten died, the High Court laid down that the clauses 2 and 3 of Section 300, explained by illustration (*c*), showed that the act of the prisoners in wilfully and intentionally causing the deceased to be bitten on their naked bodies by a deadly snake, an injury sufficient in ordinary course of nature to cause death, is not the less murder, because they may have believed that they could remove and intended to remove, by their incantations the effect of the injury. But the Courts held that if the snake-charmers themselves believed that they would prevent death ensuing from the poison of the snake, then the act would be not murder but culpable homicide. Mr. Justice Starling's text-book has many notes of interest even to the non-legal mind.

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*Indian Criminal Law, by M. H. Starling, Barrister-at-Law and Acting Judge of the High Court. Sixth Edition, Bombay Educational Press.

THE Duchess of Teck, as president of the movement for holding a great exhibition of British, Indian, and Colonial raw silk products in London next year, has had Stafford House placed at her disposal for the display, by the Duchess of Sutherland. The exhibition will probably take place about May next, and sub-committees of local ladies will shortly be formed in silk weaving and producing districts to assist her Royal Highness, who, with her usual energy, intends to use every effort to give by means of it a real impetus to home industry.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 8.

ENTERIC fever, which last year carried off several young military officers during the season here, has again made its appearance in the station. During an epidemic of this fever last year in a neighbouring station it was remarked that the young soldiers were the chief sufferers, and amongst them the chief of the fatal cases occurred. In last season's visitation of enteric fever to Poona, Lieutenant Waller and Lieutenant Black, who, among others, fell victims to it were only twenty-five and twenty-three years of age, respectively; and the young officer who was buried this morning was only twenty-one years and a few months, and he had been but a brief period in the country. The ravages of this disease fall in well-marked periods, and it might be profitable if the military and civil authorities, sanitary and medical, were to enquire into the cause of the recurrence of enteric fever, at this period of the year. Whatever the causes may be, whether it be the dirty brick-red mixture laid on to the Poona water-pipes, or the foul-feeding buffaloes and cows who provide the daily milk-supply that set up these terrible and fatal results, it is surely time some definite enquiry was made into the matter.

Lieutenant Muntz, the young officer who succumbed to this terrible malady, on Friday afternoon, had not been in India four months. He had come out as one of those who, under the new system, had passed the necessary examination for the Indian Staff Corps at Home, and on arrival in this country was simply attached to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. He does not appear to have enjoyed good health from the time of his arrival in the country, and previous to his death had passed more than a month in the Wanowrie Station Hospital. He was admitted, suffering apparently from malarial fever, and later on developed symptoms of enteric fever from which he died. This morning the funeral of Lieutenant Muntz took place at the little cemetery on the Sholapore Road. Five military officers have found a last resting place here in less than a month, and strange to say, none of them were well-known Poona men. Sir John Hudson was only just established in Poona, when he met his lamentable fate in so sad a manner; Lieutenant Verney and Crawley were in Poona for a brief holiday, and Lieutenant Sutton was attending a military class, and the deceased officer who was buried this morning, and whose grave is next in the same line, was only attached temporarily to the Yorkshire Light Infantry. The funeral procession was headed by a firing party of forty men, belonging to the K. O. Y. L. I., and next came the Band of the Lancashire Fusiliers and the regimental Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry; both playing at intervals on the route, first the well-known "Dead March in Saul" and Chopin's "Funeral March." The gun-carriage, bearing the body—the coffin being covered with the Union Jack and a large number of wreaths—belonged to the 27th Field Battery, R. A. Then followed a large gathering of non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment deceased was attached to—the rear being brought up by a number of officers, belonging to the station staff, and others staying in Poona, who joined the procession at the cross roads, and marched in force in slow time up the road leading to the cemetery. The pall-bearers were all Subalterns in the regiment, and the carrying party also consisted of Serjeants of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. The service was read by the Rev. E. J. Bowen. Among those present at the grave were:—Brigadier-General Gatacre, Adjutant-General; Major H. Paget, Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief; Captain Upperton, A.-D.-C.; Colonel J. T. Watling; Colonel E. Carrington; Captain T. P. Geoghegan; Captain C. M. Brunker; Captain Lane, R. A.; Major Burrows, R. A.; Commander Oldham, R. N.; Lieut Gunn, R. N.; Lieuts. Sinclair, Shearme, and other Officers of the Royal Indian Marine; Colonel Tandy; Major F. C. Dobbs; Colonel Goldsmith; Captains Scott and Wolley-Dod; Lieuts. Sargent, Farmer, Oakshott, Scott, Harden, Newnham, Pearson, and Blunt; Lieut. Thomas, R. A.; Lieut. Wellesley, R. H. A.; Surgeon-Major Mitchell; Surgeon-Captains Trask and Copeland; Colonel W. H. D. Jones; Major Pringle; Lieuts. Pilleau, Clery, Ford, and Harrison; Captains Harrison, &c. Among the wreaths was one which had been placed on the coffin on behalf of the deceased officer's parents one from Lady Hudson, one from the Adjutant-General, several from the Nursing Sisters, one from Mr. W. H. Crowe, and others from the Officers of the Yorkshire Regiment.

Owing to the death of Lieut. Muntz, the reception at Government House, which should have taken place this evening, is postponed to Tuesday next. Several other events have likewise been postponed from the same sad cause.

The morning was at first showery and dull, but at the time of reaching the cemetery the sun came out warmly for a while, during the reading of the service at the graveside.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Vaccination Act has been extended to Dharmsala Cantonment.

LIEUTENAT R. A. GILLAM, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Madras Sappers and Miners.

CAPTAIN H. G. C. SWAYNE, Royal Engineers, proceeds to England, on reversion to the Imperial establishment.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate of over Rs. 14,000 for a Cantonment General Hospital at Agra.

CAPTAIN P. A. BAINBRIDGE, Royal Artillery, proceeds to Agra to join No. 24 Company, Southern Division, on promotion.

MAJOR and Brevet Colonel A. B. Creagh, Royal Artillery, Agra, has been transferred to the 65th Field Battery, at Meean Mir.

LIEUTENANT C. A. E. O'MEARA, East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, in the 2nd Bengal Infantry.

A PARTY of 40 Bengal Sappers and Miners have been ordered to move from Roorkee to Gilgit for general work, and to relieve the 20 Sappers now there, who return to India.

LIEUTENANTS A. J. N. HARWARD, 10th Bengal Infantry, and W. S. Eardley-Howard, 29th Punjab Infantry, have been appointed Assistant Commandants in the Burma Military Police.

SURGEON-MAJOR P. F. O'CONNOR, 6th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the Cantonment General Hospital at Meerut; and Surgeon-Captain J T Daly, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to the Hospital at Allahabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. HENRY is transferred from the Umballa to the Lucknow Division, Military Works Department; and Lieutenant H. H. Turner from the Bombay to the Baluchistan Command, Quetta.

THE orders for the move of a company of the 27th Bombay Infantry from Loralai to Fort Sandeman, and of the two guns No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, from Fort Sandeman to Shingarh have been cancelled.

CAPTAIN FRYER, Military Accounts Department, has relieved Captain St. John Richardson as Paymaster, Rangoon. It is understood that Captain Richardson has been appointed Inspector of Military Accounts, Madras Circle.

THE concession of a free passage by rail and steamer from Nepal to Regimental Headquarters for the wife of a Gurkha soldier who wishes to join her husband, is now extended to wives and children of Native Officers and non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Gurkha regiments.

THE Non-Commissioned Officers volunteering to remain in India will take rank in the battery to which they may be posted according to the date of their promotion. It is to be distinctly understood that men remaining in India may select their Presidency, but are not allowed to volunteer for any particular battery.

THE T Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, having been ordered home next cold season, the non-commissioned officers and men, entitled to return to England, but desirous of extending their service in this country, will be allowed to volunteer without bounty for the Royal Artillery serving in either of the three Presidencies.

COLONEL C. G. CAUTLEY, General List Cavalry, Military Accounts Department, Pay Examiner, Madras, vacates his appointment on the 8th August on attaining 52 years of age. Colonel Cautley received his first Commission on the 4th September, 1859. He has had considerable experience of the duties of Pay Examiner, having held that appointment in all three Presidencies.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Lieutenant M. Stevens, 13th Bengal Infantry, to England for 12 months; and Lieutenant F. W. Evatt, 2-5th Gurkhas, to England for 3 months and 15 days, on private affairs. Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Commanding at Sialkot; and Lieutenant W. F. C. Taylor, 1st Punjab Cavalry, to Kashmir, on private affairs for 90 and 70 days, respectively. Lieutenant K. J. Buchanan, 4th Sikhs, to Dalhousie for 90 days on private affairs.

IN Lancer Regiments a soldier may hold one of the prizes for good lance-practice, together with the prize as swordsman, and in Dragoon Regiments armed with the lance, a soldier may hold one of the prizes for good sword-practice, together with a prize as a lancer; but with these exceptions, no two prizes shall be held by the same soldier. The second, in order of merit, shall in each case succeed to the prize vacated by the winner of a higher prize. All badges for skill at arms shall be worn on the left arm.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when so much fuss is made by the English and Native Press about the Resolution of the House of Commons relating to simultaneous examinations, and a number of petitions and congratulating addresses are sent to the mover of the Resolution, I think you will be pleased to allow me to make a few passing observations on the same important subject. The question concerns not only the individual well-being of the Natives of India, but also the interest of the Empire itself. If the Government of India were to give some tangible proof of the reality of their intention to carry out the policy of freely admitting the Natives to the Subordinate Civil Service, and lay down strict rules whereby a certain number of appointments should be reserved for and given away to Natives proportionately to the admission of English Civilians to the higher appointments every year, a great deal of the present race jealousy, excitement, and heartburning would vanish. What I consider in the first place necessary is altogether to abolish the Statutory Civil Service as it obtains at present. I am strongly opposed to the present system of admission to the Service by selection and patronage of one or more men in high office rather than by the door of open competition. This system has been a great boon to those who have the ears of high Government officials, or who are the interesting proteges of a Governor, Councillor, or Commissioner. Those persons who have got into the Covenanted Civil Service by virtue of this system of admission are on the whole a very unpromising lot (though I know of honorable exceptions). The Statutory Civil Service as it is—a singular Indian stew of incongruous materials—and if this system of patronage were allowed to continue for many years longer, it might earn for itself a most unenviable notoriety. When we remember that the weal and woe of this large empire (which has of necessity to be administered by a mere handful of men) hangs upon the high tone and the *esprit de corps* of what was one of the best administrative services the world has ever seen, it is impossible not to feel anxious for the future of India. Let the system of nomination by patronage be knocked on the head, and let the entire body of the Service be thoroughly overhauled. Nothing of real importance can be done unless this system is condemned as radically wrong and unsuitable, and a new and better one adopted, conceived on broad lines of State policy and the actual circumstances or political exigencies of the country.

I, therefore, propose that a separate and independent branch of the Covenanted Civil Service be organised and established in India solely for the Natives, and that all such appointments be reserved for them to the exclusion of Englishmen; that the Branch Service shall be subordinate to the Main Service in several points. That an examination be held in India for the Natives simultaneously with the English one or at different times, and that the examiners be appointed and sent out from England. That at such local examinations held annually for the Natives in the Presidency towns of India, only those candidates who hold the degree of M. A., and LL.B., from one of the Indian Universities, irrespective of their being already in the Public Service or not shall be eligible. The successful competitors at this examination should then be appointed to the Branch Service under the same rules and conditions as are now in force in regard to the Statutory Civilians, and the limit of age shall be extended to twenty-seven years. In the case of M. A.s and L.L.B.s already in the Service this privilege may be safely extended, irrespective of the limit of age, as their official experience appears to be a good ground for extending such indulgence to them, over and above the fact of their degree being a sufficient warrant for their admission to the examinations. The number of appointments to be thus competed for, should be one-half the number of appointments to the Civil Service. At the same time Government should not only give a solemn assurance of their intention to carry out this policy, but should actually appoint a few of the picked and tried men of the Branch Native Service (after serving in the line for ten years) to a limited number of the best paid and superior offices. All the rules and regulations as to pay, pension, emoluments, &c., now applicable to the Statutory Civilians may be applied to the Branch Native Civil Service as well. I also suggest that the successful native candidates, immediately after passing their examinations in India, be required, without exception, to make a short sojourn in England, say, for two years, in order to finish their education, to learn men and manners, and to see a bit of the wide world beyond their own homes and country. By travel and residence in foreign countries, particularly in England—one of the prominent centres of the civilised world—a Native of India necessarily learns much that is of practical use to him in the affairs of every-day business life, and he has an opportunity to unlearn a great deal of his old Indian habits, manners, associations, and ideas, by observation and actual intercourse with the highly polished, educated, and civilized society of Europe. He will not then feel like a fish out of water in the society of English men or women, and will boldly and freely mix with them on terms of good fellowship, and will at least be able to command their respect and sympathy, if not affection and intimacy. There cannot be a doubt about the necessity of extending the limit of age for the Native. An Indian youth has not all the advantages from his childhood (Parsis alone excepted) in point of training and education that an English boy has. Looking to all the circumstances of the people of the country, their modes of thought, their traditions, and their mode of life, this privilege of local examination should, I think, in fairness be granted to them. No end of modifications of the existing rules and principles of the Service have been suggested by public writers of the day—both in England and in India—and the outcome of this huge discussion has been the glorious Statutory Civil Service. I now earnestly hope that some practical shape may be given to some of the many reasonable suggestions that are being made on all sides in India, so as to set at rest once for all this burning question of the day between the rulers and the ruled for their real or supposed rights, and that this furious controversy may be put a stop to at once, in some way which will meet the dearest wishes and aspirations of them all in as full and complete a manner as may be practicable.—Yours, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, July 5.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to have roused "A.'s" ire in the matter of my suggestions on the Simultaneous Examinations. I have neither the time nor the inclination to indite long letters to the papers, particularly after I have said what I had to say, on a subject of importance. But as I believe that a small letter from me, again explaining my views, which "A." has failed to comprehend, will greatly tend to restore peace of mind to "A." I beg to trouble you once more. I agree with "A." in the general estimate he forms of the employment of Natives in the Civil Service. I go so far as to say (as I have done already) that the Government of India is perfectly justified in shutting the Service against all Natives, except such as compete in England, on State considerations of policy and urgency. If Government had allowed the service to remain in that pure state, I would not have been the one to urge any arguments in favour of admitting Natives anyhow else. But Government actually threw open some of the reserved appointments to certain favoured persons and that scheme failed. After a failure there, another scheme was recently formulated; I dont think it has yet come to life. If it ever does, my experience of our own native character and race jealousies convinces me that the results will be still more deplorable. I don't wish to expose the reasons why the Statutory Service came to grief. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*; and I must admit that some of these are perfect gentlemen. But the system of selection under contemplation, for manning the Provincial Service, will ruin the *morale* of the Subordinate Service, which has made a name for itself, at present. In scrambling for securing one of these coveted places, the high-placed officials of the Subordinate Service (who have not yet acquired the reputation of surpassing the angels) will be tearing to tatters the reputations of their rivals; tale-bearing, jealousy, and *khatpat* may not only push forward a less deserving official, but embitter the hearts of many a better one. It is to guard against these evils, that I suggest that Government should fix a certain percentage (how high or low, it is for them to judge) of places to be competed for by natives in India, at the same time that they finally desist from hatching schemes, bound to failure. Both to prevent disappointment to the successful Natives, and to secure a very desirable addition in the Subordinate Service, I suggest the admission into it of such Natives who have come very high in the Civil Service Competition. To wipe off the slur, on the successful of men, of not having their views expanded by foreign travel and study in England, I suggest that they be sent there for a year or two, before appearing in the Final. My suggestions, I maintain, are a compromise and a fair compromise. The Government by introducing a simultaneous examination will appear to give way; but the numbers of Natives need not be much more than they are willing at present to admit in the Service. The other party (I know not by what name to call it, as many Natives are of a different view) will gain their point, but must wait for larger numbers till their successful men have proved worthy of the trust. I hope I have said enough to put "A." right. I am much amused by his reference to Brahmins and Sudras. By-the-bye, who are the Sudras? Will he kindly say whom he would call Sudras out of the following and why?—Prabhus, Kunbis, Marathas, Kolis, Bhils, and Bhatias? At any rate, he must acknowledge that the Sudras who strike those stirring theatrical and devotional attitudes before him, when he interviews them, cannot be prepared to tolerate a Brahmin or Babu Statutory or Provincial District Judge or Collector, if they are so religiously afraid of the same sort of individuals stamped with the hall-mark of the competition-walla.

Baroda, July 8. PEN.

CRICKET SCORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the extraordinary high rate of scoring, in first-class cricket at home, it may be of interest to the readers of your paper, to see how the averages of the chief players stand, up to the week ending June 15. I have carefully made out the accompanying list, and will vouch for its correctness.—Yours, &c.

ROBERT S. SHEPHERD.

Thana, July 7.

Name.	No. of innings.	Times not out.	Total.	Average.
Gunn	16	1	882	58·12
Mr Stoddart	16	1	802	53·7
Moorhouse	11	6	247	49·2
Mr W G Grace	20	3	778	45·13
Mr F S Jackson	11	1	459	45·9
Mr G Brann	12	3	397	43·1
Flowers	17	2	592	39·7
Mr K S Ranjitsinghi	10	3	279	29·6
Mr C P Foley	15	4	416	37·8
Bean	18	...	632	35·2
Mr H S Hewett	14	1	441	33·12
Mr W L Murdoch	17	2	468	31·3
Mr. K J Key	11	4	214	20·4
Barnes	10	...	302	30·2
Mr J J Ferries	18	2	510	31·14
Shrewsbury	12	...	347	28·11
Mr L C H Palariet	7	...	199	28·3
Mr W W Read	13	2	505	45·1
Mr P H Latham	10	1	208	27·1
Attewell	14	2	325	27·1
Sugg	12	1	297	27·1
Mr A J Dixon	7	...	183	26·1
Mr J Douglas	11	1	258	25·8
Mr W Newham	11	2	218	24 2
A Ward	12	...	279	23·3
Mr A J Webbe	16	...	368	23
Mr A Sellers	13	...	292	22·6
Mr HD Levison-Gower	9	...	203	22·5
Tunincliffe	15	1	296	21·2
Mr C B Fry	9	...	187	20·7

AM

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES IN BOMBAY.

A THEATRICAL performance is shortly to be given, in which it is intended to produce "Meg's Diversion" and "Betsey Baker." It is hoped to produce them during the first week in August, on two nights, and the promotors will shortly issue notices of the exact dates and the "dramatis personæ." Nearly all the ladies and gentlemen taking part in the theatricals are well-known to the Bombay public, as having acquitted themselves successfully on former occasions, and it is proposed to devote the proceeds (after paying expenses) to the establishment of an Amateur Dramatic Society or Club for Bombay. We feel sure this will meet with general approval, as it is desired not only to provide the Bombay theatre-going public with a regular supply of plays, but at the same time bring to a focus all the available talent and result in the production of better plays and better acting.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY UNION.

A MEETING of the students of different colleges was held, last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Hall, for the purpose of forming an association to carry out certain University reforms. Mr. N. G. Chandavarker was called to the chair.

It was unanimously resolved to form an association of graduates, non-graduates and others taking interest in the University affairs, for the purpose of promoting and maintaining academic unity amongst its members, watching the educational interest of students, making suggestions to the University, when necessary, on their behalf and thus acting as the medium body between the students and the University. The association was to be called "Bombay University Union." A committee was appointed to carry out the object of the above resolution. The meeting confirmed the resolutions passed by the public meeting held on the 25th March last, at the Mooljee Jehta cloth-market hall anent University reforms.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who made a few interesting remarks sympathising with the formation of an association, which had for its object the promotion of academic unity. The meeting was then dissolved.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BENGAL JUTE PROSPECTS.

THE first forecast of the jute crop in Bengal for season 1893 (to the middle of June) is published as follows:—

Explanatory.—Forecasts of the jute crop have been received since 1886 from seventeen districts of Bengal. During the current year returns have been received from four more districts, viz., Midnapore, Darjeeling, Cuttack, and Balasore. No return has been received from Dacca.

2. Season.—The present season has been characterised by abundant rainfall since January. The rainfall in the beginning of the year was, it is believed, favourable to cultivation; but during May it was excessive in most of the jute growing districts, and is reported to have prevented the full area from being sown in some districts, and also to have injured the seedlings in low-lying areas. Abundant rain has also fallen in the first-half of June.

3. Area cultivated.—The total area sown in jute, exclusive of the area sown in Dacca, during the current season, appears from the district returns to amount to 1,938,247 acres against 1,948,632 acres sown in the preceding season (also exclusive of Dacca). The present year's area is believed to be equal to what was sown last year. The high prices of jute last year, are reported to have led to an increased area being sown with jute this year, in several districts; (twenty-four-Parganas, Khulna, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Tippera, and Purnea.) but it is believed that the same cause must have, more or less, operated everywhere. On the other hand, excessive rain at sowing time is reported to have prevented the full area from being sown in some of the less important jute-growing districts. (Cuttack, Balasore, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi, and Faridpur). A smaller area than usual was sown in Mymensingh and Jessore owing to extension of the area cropped with paddy and til.

Character of the crop.—In spite of the injury to seedlings, caused by the excessive rainfall of May, the prospects of the jute crop, as reported up to the middle of June, are favourable. In the ten important jute-growing districts (Mymensingh, Rangpur, Tippera, Pabna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, and Purnea.) which contain about 87 per cent. of the total jute-growing area in Bengal, the outturn is estimated at from 14 to 17 annas, except in Faridpur, where the crop is reported to have been injured by the excessive rainfall in April and May, and where a smaller outturn than that of last year is predicted.

The actual outturn of the crop will, of course, largely depend on the weather of the next two months. At present there is probability of the crop proving to be as good as if not better than that of last year. The tendency of the present season appears, however, to be towards excessive rainfall, and consequently early rise of the rivers may damage the crop.

Estimated outturn.—The present estimate of outturn for the Province is that the crop will be an average one, 16 annas, and that the amount of jute including cuttings and rejections likely to be available for export is 31 lakhs of bales.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt H H Ozzard, B
Mr R Scott, B Cov
Mr C A White, B
Mr B McMullen, B
Mr T B Stubbs, B
Mr L M Jacob, B
Surg-Maj C Adams, M Med Estab
Mr C E Ross, M
Sir E C K Ollivant, K C I E, Bo Cov
Mr C E G Crawford, Bo Cov
Mr T D Little, Bo
Col W H Hoskins
Maj G D C Gaskell
Capt J M Candy
Surg-Lieut-Col G McB Davis, Med Estab
Surg-Lieut-Col E R Johnson, Med Estab
Surg-Maj Syed Hassan, Med Estab

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H F P Hall, B, 6 mos M C
Mr W R Hewitt, B, 6 mos M C
Mr E Dobbs, LL D, B, 2 mos M C
Mr R F Guise, B, privilege leave commuted to 7 mos M C, subject to confirmation by authorities in India
Mr F S Barker, B, 6 mos M C
Mr T W Miles, B, 7 days' furlough
Mr W B de Winton, M, privilege leave commuted to 6 mos furlough
Mr T W Grant, M, 4 mos M C
Maj W F H Grey, 29 days
Maj E C C Sandys, 3 mos
Capt E E Forbes, 3 mos
Capt H B Borrodaile, till Oct 1, 1893
Lieut T Moss, 2 mos
Lieut H M Grove, 2 mos
Lieut F F Badcock, D S O, 6 mos
Surg-Maj C J McCartie, Med Estab, 1 year
Surg-Capt H C L Arnim, Med Estab, 1 week

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt E S Masters, B
Mr H C Fanshawe, B Cov
Mr F C Gates, B Cov
Mr T D Berrington, B
Mr T C Fenton, B
Mr H O Swaine, B
Mr T W Miles, B
Lieut T Moss
Surg-Maj E W Young, Med Estab
Comdr H B Simpson, R I M

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THERE is every prospect of the railway project to connect Delhi with Karachi by a new broad-gauge line *via* Rohtak, Jhind, and Bhatinda, joining the North-Western system at Samasata near Bahawulpur, being carried out. A London firm have offered to find the whole capital of about two-and-half crores, and also to build a link from Sukkur to Kotri, east of the Indus. The Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata line alone would shorten the distance between Delhi and Karachi by 235 miles. If this project is sanctioned the present narrow-gauge line from Ferozepur to Bhatinda would be converted to broad-gauge.

THE road from Chilas to Bunji was completed on June 22, and definite orders, we believe, have been passed for the completion of the Khagan Valley road to Chilas, thus giving the direct through route from Gilgit to Abbottabad, which is so greatly wanted. Sanction has been accorded to the issue of the free rations to the 23rd Pioneers, who are constructing the Khagan road, and who have been hitherto merely receiving ordinary working pay, with effect from the 2nd May, and an issue of warm clothing with a waterproof sheet apiece, is also to be made to the men.

THE South India Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 10th June, 1893, were, for passengers, &c., Rs.96,530-13-7, and for goods, &c., Rs.73,270-8-0, making altogether Rs. 1,69,801-5-7, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 162-12-10. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs.1,51,893-8-9, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 137-5-5.

THE Countess Wachtmeister, widow of the late Swedish Ambassador at the Court of St. James, writes to Colonel Olcott to say that she will accompany Mrs. Besant in her Indian tour next cold weather. She will attend the Adyar Convention in December. She is a most devoted follower of the late Madame Blavatsky.

A QUESTION is now before the Madras Government as to whether a Hindu's horoscope can be admitted as an authenticated document as regards the correctness of the date of his birth. A Hindu upper subordinate in the Department of Public Works gave a certain age on first entertainment in the service of Government, which age now disqualifies him for further retention in Government employment under the fifty-five years rule. The subordinate now contends that when he entered the service he gave his age without consulting his horoscope; on subsequently consulting that document he finds that he is two years younger than the age entered in his Service Register. He therefore prays the Government to accept his age as calculated by his horoscope, which he has submitted for inspection, and retain him for a longer period in the State service.

LOCUSTS have made their appearance in the south-eastern parts of the Punjab, and flights have extended into the hills as far as Solon.

THERE have been some small landslips on the Kalka-Simla road already, but they have not materially interfered with traffic. The protective works between Kalka and Dharmpur have so far prevented slips of any magnitude. The country between Umballa and Kalka shows the effects of the late heavy rains, the bank on either side of the railway being flooded.

FATHER RUBERTI, a Toungoo Missionary, has been drowned by falling off his pony when crossing a flooded stream near Rangoon. The Bishop of Toungoo was with him at the time, but crossed in safety.

THE Government of Madras has approved of the scheme suggested by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, for the publication of a daily Weather Report in Madras.

IT is noteworthy that the opium steamer Kutsang which left Calcutta on Sunday week for the Straits and China carried only five chests of the drug.

THE latest news from Kabul, dating from the 27th ultimo, reports that the Amir had been indisposed for some days, but was getting better. More prisoners—men, women and children—belonging to the Firuzkohi and Dehzangi clans, had been sent in, but there was no other news regarding the progress of operations in the Hazarajat.

No news has been received from Kabul yet since Mr. Pyne's return. But fighting in the Hazarajat is still going on, and the Amir is busily occupied with the matter.

BANGAL KHAN, the son of Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan, belonging to the chief family of Zhob, and a notorious outlaw and freebooter, arrived at Hindu Bagh on the 24th June 1893, and gave himself up to Lieutenant McMahon, the Political Agent at Zhob. This Bangal Khan, whose father was brought down by Major MacIvor the then Political Agent at Zhob, is a man of considerable influence and has been troubling the Government since 1890. He has been the hero of several murderous outrages. He was offered a safe conduct before he came in. The capture of Gola, his right hand man, and the fact that his father is under Government supervision at Quetta, disposed him to surrender himself.

AN interesting find of considerable archæological value has lately been made in the Bijawar State of the Bundelkhand Agency. Three copper-plates, each measuring 28 by 22 inches, were dug up near the ruins of an ancient temple Lakshmi. The first and third plate are inscribed on the inner side only, while the second plate bears inscriptions both on the obverse and reverse, in the beautiful square characters of the 12th century A. D. Besides, the first plate has in the middle an *altorelivo* figure of Lakshmi, sitting on a lotus throne and being anointed by two elephants. On examination the plates prove to be a grant of Paramadin Deva, better known as Parmal of Mahoba (A. D. 1166-1183), the antagonist of the Chauhan Prithiviraga of Ajmere. The grant is issued on Thursday, the seventh day of the bright half of the month Vais'akha in Samvat 1223, and confirms the donation of certain villages to certain families of Brahmins for the support of the temple Lakshmi made by Paramardin Deva's father, Madanavarman, on Thursday, the first day of the dark half of the month Magha in Samvat 1216. The importance of the discovery lies in the fact that besides these plates only two other copper-plate grants of the Chandella dynasty of Mahoba are known, and these belong to some earlier members of the dynasty, while the present grant is dated in the first year of Paramardin Deva's reign.

IN the Indian Conference Room of the Imperial Institute, on June 19, Sir C. A. Turner, presiding, Sir Raymond West read a paper on "The Criminal Law and Procedure of the Ancient Hindoos compared with Modern Systems." In the penal sphere, he said, the law of the Hindoos was a striking reflex of their philosophical and ethical conceptions. The general soundness of the theory of sanctions and punishments framed five or six centuries before our era might well excite astonishment when compared with the chaotic state of the penal laws of Europe until a very recent time. In the Hindoo system, formulated by Manu, penances of the severest kind were prescribed to avert torments in the life to come, but the temporal penalty was well marked as an instrument of social order. The rules of criminal procedure were fitted to the circumstances of the people, and many of them were far less cruel than the procedure in England. The well-planned system of Manu crumbled to decay, because there was no wholesome sense of responsibility among the dispensers of justice, and no energising principle springing from the mass of the people. They now saw in India a striking revival of judicial probity and ability; and there was reason to hope for a complete resurrection of constructive juridical genius, and for material additions by India to the rules and relations by which human society was made richer in mutual aids to happiness, and furthered on the way towards moral and material perfection.

THE Punjab Government has sanctioned the arrangement proposed by the local authorities for the colonisation of the Rakh branch of the Chenab canal. It is intended to settle Bar nomads in the adjacent villages.

BY the 18th of this month the replies will be before the Council, and in view of the quantity of evidence that will then be forthcoming, it may well seem that any external suggestions are superfluous. Nevertheless, now that the question is to be sifted, we venture to suggest that there are two considerations of a general nature which deserve to be held in view. It will be generally admitted that the practice of rifle shooting has two ends in view, one sporting and the other military. To encourage the latter is the main object of the Indian Rifle Associations, and as this has been more and more distinctly recognised, we have witnessed the extinction and disuse of match rifles and military breechloaders other than those in the hands of the troops. Instead of aiming after perfection in the way of target hitting with special weapons only useful for that purpose, we are wisely content with striving to get the most out of our Martini-Henrys and Lee-Metfords. But when we come to the matter of position the practical character of the system seems to have vanished: for the positions adopted by many we may fairly say most, of the competitors at rifle meetings, both standing and kneeling, are neither sporting nor military. At the recent Simla Rifle Meeting the extravagance of the positions, we are told, was glaringly noticeable: and in the opinion of many good judges the time has arrived for legislation on the subject. When the "shoot-as-you-please" system has been carried to such a pitch that men pad their shoulders and line their coats with towels, putties, books, packets of ammunition, and what not, so as to form artificial supports for their arms, shows or rifles, it is time that some restrictive regulations were brought to bear. Others balance their rifle on the tips of their fingers, pull the tigger with every finger but the natural one, and in short put themselves into attitudes that no soldier or sportsman could use for the real work of the field. The other point may appear a frivolous one: for it is nothing more than the deadly and depressing character of the Central Meeting at Meerut. It is possible that a rifle meeting may degenerate too much into a picnic: but at any rate that is better than it should be devoid of every attraction but that of prize-winning. What Meerut wants is ladies, bands, afternoon teas and evening sing-songs, flowers, bunting and bonfires, and above that the hearty co-operation and recognition from the people of the place, which it does not get. Given a cheery social gathering, and even the unsuccessful would go away with the feeling that they had something for their time and money which might tempt them to come again and urge others to do likewise.

BANGAL KHAN, a notorious outlaw and freebooter, belonging to the chief family of Zhob, has surrendered himself to Lieutenant McMahon, on a promise of safe conduct.

THE question of arming in Imperial Service troops with the Martini-Henry Rifle and replacing the Snider is now under consideration.

THE Government of India have sanctioned drag shoes for all Field Artillery carriages in India in lieu of tyre brakes. This is a simpler, cheaper, and more effective arrangement in every way.

THE number of officers of the Army Medical Department to accompany troops on the homeward journey being insufficient this year, volunteers have been called for from officers of the Indian Medical Service who are going on furlough.

THE important circular which the Secretary of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association has just sent out, intimating that the Commander-in-Chief desires to take the sense of regulars and volunteers in regard to the Association's programme of operations, will be certainly hailed as a wise and welcome step. Rifle meetings to attain their object, the general improvement of military shooting, must be popular: and to be popular the matches and conditions must be such as are agreeable to the majority of the competitors. There is no better way of ensuring this than to take a plebiscite from time to time of the wishes of the constituency, and we may congratulate the Council of the B. P. R. A. on having adopted this course. Commanding officers are invited by the circular to give their opinions generally on the subject, and upon two particular points—whether to retain the local meetings, and whether the strength of the competing teams at Meerut should be reduced in order that more corps may be able to take part in the Central meeting.

A DEFINITE line of policy has been adopted as regards the Gilgit frontier and adjacent country. It was decided by the Government of India on Thursday that the garrison on the north-west frontier of Kashmir should be increased by one regiment of native infantry of the regular army, the escort (two hundred men) of the British Agent at Gilgit remaining the same, and the Sappers being raised from twenty to forty men. Under this new arrangement the 23rd Pioneers will complete the road through the Khagan Valley over the Babusar Pass to Chi'as, and will thereafter remain in and about Gilgit. It has also been decided that Chilas shall be held permanently in such strength as shall ensure the absolute safety of this important post against attack from the Kohistanis in the Indus Valley. A British Agent is to be kept somewhere in Chitral, Captain Young husband remaining there as the first incumbent of the post. The Government of India are to be congratulated writes a contemporary on thus having grappled with, and disposed of in a statesmanlike manner this question of maintaining British influence from borders of Kashmir to Kafiristan on the one hand, and to the Hindu Kush Passes on the other. The presence of a complete regiment at Gilgit in addition to the Kashmir Imperial troops will add immensely to the offensive and defensive strength of the garrison, and will make the protection extented to Chitral and Yasin more real, which the permanent occupation of Chilas, plus the opening out of the Khagan route, will convince the Indus Valley tribes that they can only fight at a serious disadvantage. The whole of the country from Darband, south of the Black Mountain, to Chilas will henceforth be dominated, as the tribes men can hereafter be attacked, if necessary from several directions, and their valleys be entered not merely direct from the Khagan Valley, but from Chilas itself. The advantages of the direct route to Gilgit by way of the Babusar Pass have been already fully dwelt upon. The millitary road now sanctioned is without question the most important undertaken on the North-West Frontier since the Afghan War ranking second only in value among border communications with the railway across the Peshin plateau to New Chaman. The expense of constructing it is ridiculously small, and apart from its strategic value its use in years to come will save many lakhs annually on account of the provisioning of the Gilgit garrison, who now receive all their supplies by the roundabout route through Kashmir.

THE yacht Vigilant, built by Messrs. Herreshoff for a New York syndicate headed by Commodore Morgan to defend the America Cup, has been launched at Bristol, Rhode Island. The Vigilant is the largest and most powerful of the defenders of the Cup, and has cost the most to build. She is provided with a centreboard. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 130ft.; waterline length, 85ft.; beam, 26ft.,; and draught, 14ft. The Rogers Syndicate's steel cutter Colonia the first vessel built to defend the Cup, underwent her preliminary trial on Monda in Narragansett Bay. The wind was light, but it is said that enough was learnt to satisfy Messrs. Herreshoff, the builders, and others on board of her capabilities. Another Cup defender, the Pilgrim, built at Wilmington, Delaware, has arrived at Brooklyn to receive a fin keel. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 120ft.; waterline length, 85ft.; beam 25ft.; and draught with fin, 22ft.

AN employe of the Western of France railway company has hit upon a highly original plan for preventing his wife from gadding about in a way of which he disapproves. Before going to his daily duty, M. Lehuby, for such is his name, has been in the habit of locking his wife up in a large trunk. By an ingenious contrivance the lid was made so that it could be raised a few inches for the admission of air. The most remarkable thing perhaps in a remarkable case is the fact that the wife, who acknowledged that her husband had the strongest grounds for being dissatisfied with her conduct, seems to have been a consenting party to her enforced seclusion. Nevertheless, the facts becoming known, proceedings were instituted by the police authorities, and the correctional tribunal of Louviers have condemned M. Lehuby to pay a fine of 50 francs.

CRICKET.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VS. THE Y. M. C. A. C. C.

A VERY interesting match was played on Saturday last, between the above teams, on the R. I. M. ground, and resulted in a win for the home team by three wickets and 27 runs, but at one period of the game it looked as if the contest would have been a much closer one. The visitors having won the toss sent in Messrs. Clarke and George to face the bowling of Messrs. Beaumont and Burjorjee. Runs came rapidly, but off Burjorjee's third over Clarke was caught at the wicket. After this the score rose very slowly and 7 wickets had fallen for 33 runs, when Messrs. Leggett and Wallich got together and made a determined stand. These two batsmen utterly declined to hit anything, and persistently blocked every ball in the hope of breaking up the bowling. At one time eight successive maiden overs were sent down, but when these two batsmen had been together for nearly an hour and had during that time put on 13 runs, raising the score to 56, Leggett was clean bowled by Burjorjee. The remaining batsmen only succeeded in putting on another 10 runs, and the innings closed for 66. The R. I. M. innings was begun by Messrs. Wilson and Holland, Messrs. Clarke and Hale being the bowlers. The first wicket fell for 18 runs, run up very quickly, but after this the scoring was slow and 7 wickets had fallen for 55 runs, when Messrs. Hewett and Bharucha got together and by careful batting carried the score to 93 at call of time, Mr. J. Bharucha being then not out 34 and Lieutenant Hewett not out 12. The following is the full score:—

THE Y. M. C. A.
1st Innings.

F J Clark, c Mitchell, b Burjorjee	12
W George, c Burjorjee, b Beaumont	11
E James, b Burjorjee	0
H Winckler, c Burjorjee, b Beaumont	5
W Leggett, b Burjorjee	14
E Hale, c Vines, b Burjorjee	1
J Waller, c Wilson, b Burjorjee	0
C Aldridge, st Mitchell, b Burjorjee	3
H Wallich, not out	18
R Laxton, c and b J Bharucha	0
F Joyce, b Burjorjee	0
Extras	2
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Beaumount	95	19	12	2
Burjorjee	108	32	11	7
J Bharucha	15	13	0	1

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.
1st Innings.

Lieut Wilson, b F J Clarke	12
Capt Holland, c W George, b F J Clarke	5
Sub-Lieut Vines, st Legget, b Hale	10
Burjorjee, c Joyce, b F J Clarke	0
Sub-Lieut Willock, run out	0
J Bharucha, not out	34
Lieut Mitchell, c Hale, b James	4
Lieut Beaumont, b F J Clarke	6
Lieut Hewett, not out	12
Sub-Lieut Boyle Sub-Lieut Locke	did not bat
Extras	10
Total for 7 wickets	93

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
J Clarke	70	33	3	4
E Hale	50	24	1	1
E James	75	12	9	1
H Winckler	10	11	0	0
C Aldridge	10	3	1	0

C Aldridge bowled one wide.

THE DISPUTED CARRIAGE CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Mr Colah, of the firm of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustom, and Colah, appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied for leave to withdraw the case brought by Pestonji Byramji Press, proprietor of a coach-factory, situate at Mody Bay, against Mrs. Sleigh, in respect to a vehicle, the ownership of which was disputed. Mr. Colah remarked he understood that the other side did not object to the case being withdrawn.

Mr. Cooper: I cannot give the leave, of course you have a right to withdraw the other case of assault. If you offer no evidence I shall dismiss this case.

Mr. Payne, who appeared on behalf of Mrs. Sleigh, remarked that as so much evidence had already been given, he was entitled to say that Mrs. Sleigh had acted on her right. As the case was withdrawn in public he did not wish to say anything further.

Mr. Cooper, accordingly, dismissed both the cases.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow, when the minutes of the last meeting will be read and confirmed. Surgeon-Major H. W. B. Boyd, Drs. L. V. Gadre, Ragvendra Rav, K. M. Heeramanek, A. H. Ghasvala, M. N. Disana, and N. H. Choksey, will be elected, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie and Dr. J. M. Sanzgiri will be proposed as members of the Society. Notes of a case, with a tendency to protracted gestation—successive periods, 12 months—18 months—21 months—54 months. (communicated) will be read by Dr. H. K. Tavaria. Notes of a case of tetanus, by Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed. Brief notes of a case of heart disease with remarks on the action of digitalis—by Dr. A. P. D'Andrade, and transact such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretaries.

THE SAWAL SINGH MURDER TRIAL.

MR. E.W. PARKER, Additional Sessions Judge, Sialkote, delivered judgment on Thursday, and sentenced each of the accused, Kala Singh, Ram Singh, and Shah Mahomed, to death. The prisoners took the sentence stoically. The Court was thronged. The judgment is very elaborate, covering 86 pages. Some of the main points in it are as follows. The Court finds the hundi for Rs. 10,000 was actually sent from Jammu to Amritsur, but that it is possible that some one having influence over the bankers in Jammu may have influenced them to speak falsely as to receiving verbal orders or orders at all from Raja Ram Singh. The Court, however, thinks this not material to the prosecution case, as it is proved that the hundi was sent by some one, and no one has come forward to give a natural account of the transaction. Further on the Court says it does not believe in the alleged interview of the murderers with the Raja. He may have been personated, and Fakerya and Lachmau had interest in the removal of Saval Singh, who was the Maharaja's favourite. The Court remarks on Raja Sir Amar Singh's non-production of the hundi, and his denial of its possession at any time. The Court says that in its opinion the charges of murder against Filoku and Bhola, the Jammu convicts, were false, and they were innocent of Sawal Singh's murder.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

25-92—H S Dikshit—Hajee Sidick Hajee Gool Mahomed vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Sidick—Edgelow and G—Part heard.
3-93—Edgelow and G—Abdool Latiff Hajee Sidick vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Gool Mahomed—H S Dikshit—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

635-92—Crawford B and Co—Raisett Chandmull Hamermal and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Little S N and B.
2-92—Bicknell, M and M—Hajrabai vs Hajee Latiff Abdulla—Thakurdas D and C.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdulla David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindji and others—Bicknell, M and M.
206-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhandas Purmanandas and others vs Vithoo Appajee Gowli and another—In person and Bhaishunker and K.
459-92—Craigie L and O—N C MacLeod and another vs Vizbhukundas Nagurdas—Muljee and K.
108-92—Ardesir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne G and S, L S N and B and W and G.
503-92—Chawk W and S—Moolchand Sewlal vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thothee—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

82-88—Shamrao and P—Dossajee Essajee and another vs Tarachand Ganesham—Little, S, N and B—Part heard.
510-92—Chalk, W and S—Kikabai and another vs Gujanand Dhunjee and another—Bicknell, M and M.
434-87—Edgelow and G—Hurgowandas Coobaredas vs Junus Hajee Ahmed—Bhaishunker and K.
89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Prembai and another—Bicknell, M and M.
60-92—Tyabji and D—Maneckbai vs Thakersey Govindji—Mansukhlal, D and J.
111-92—Wadia and G—Shaik Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya and another vs Mariamboo and another.
Edgelow and G for petitioner—In the matter of Act 34 of 1858 and in the matter of Damodardas Vunmalidas, an Adjudged Lunatic—Bai Vajibai—Petitioner.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 4th instant :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th June, reporting that Mr. Thomas Edward Gillett, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a Special Pilot to and from the open sea and the berths allotted to such steamers outside and alongside of the east wharfs of the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and recommending that Government be requested to publish the usual notification.

Resolution.—Government should be informed that Mr. Thomas Edward Gillett, Master of the B. I. S. N. Company's coasting steamers, has been examined and found competent to perform the duties of a Special Pilot to and from the open sea and the berths allotted to such steamers alongside the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and Government should be requested to authorize him, under Section 3, Clause 5, of the Indian Ports Act X. of 1889, to pilot vessels ; and the Trustees will then appoint him, under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act VI. of 1879, to pilot in the Port of Bombay any of the coasting steamers referred to in the by-laws for coasting steamers, approved by Government under Notifications No. 72, dated 1st July, 1891, and No. 51 of 23rd May, 1892, of which he may, at the time, be the commander.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 1st July, 1893, inquiring whether the license granted to a master of a steamer as a pilot for the outer harbour under the rules made under Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 should not be withdrawn when he obtains a certificate as a full pilot for coasting steamers, and stating that he is of opinion that the license for the outer harbour should be withdrawn when a license to pilot coasting steamers has been issued.

Resolution.—It should be pointed out to the Port Officer that, inasmuch as the license for the outer harbour includes vessels in the foreign trade, it confers a privilege which is not covered by a coasting steamer's license, and its withdrawal might, therefore, be objected to by the licensees. The issue of licenses for the outer harbour was stopped under the orders of the Trustees in December 1886 (*vide* T. R. No. 648 of 21st December 1886), except as regards those masters of vessels who have already passed the necessary examination (six in number), and it was apparently expected that such licenses would gradually lapse ; but if the Port Officer finds that their continuance entails expense and trouble out of proportion to the advantages obtained by the vessels, the Trustees will be prepared to consider any proposal he may have to make for their cancellation.

Read letter from Mr. Sivji Dharsey, dated 21st March, 1893, bringing to notice the want of light in godown No. 23, which he has rented in the Iron Bazaar, and requesting that a skylight may be provided over it, as in the case of godowns Nos. 11-13.

Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, dated 4th April, 1893, stating that all the godowns of the range, with the exception of those already furnished with roof-lights, are very dark, and tenants are, in consequence, forced to use lights in handling their goods, and recommending that all the rooms should be provided with some cheap form of roof-light.

Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 27 June, 1893, reporting that eight of the godowns on the west side have been fitted with skylights, and the remaining five will probably cost Rs. 61 each, or Rs. 305 in all, and forwarding plan showing the proposed skylight.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against Revenue, Bunder Properties.

Read letter from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 28th June, 1893, stating, with reference to the claim preferred by the Trustees to a plot of land measuring 652 6-9 square yards, within the precincts of the Arsenal at Bombay, or to compensation if the land cannot be given up, that the Government of India are of opinion that it is very questionable whether the Port Trustees have a valid claim to the land, but they are prepared to offer (without prejudice to any question, in case their offer is declined) a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 to the Trustees, in consideration of their relinquishing all claim to the land in question, half of the sum being set off against the interest-bearing and half against the non-interest-bearing debt due to Government ; and inquiring whether the Trustees are willing to accept the compromise.

Resolution.—The Trustees are willing to accept the compromise offered by Government.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, dated 24th June, 1893, stating with reference to the Club's proposal to lease a building site on Apollo Road for the erection of chambers, that the idea of his Committee is to rent the whole of the plot, but only about half of it would be occupied by the building, the remainder being laid out as a garden, and inquiring whether the Port Trustees would make a concession as regards the rent of the latter part of the plot, as the garden would be laid out in the best manner possible, and would probably improve the appearance of the Apollo Bunder and its road.

Resolution.—As negotiations are at present in progress for converting the space between the plot proposed to be leased to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and the sea into a public garden, the Trustees regret they are unable to make any reduction in the rates of rent already quoted to the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Military Works, No. 679, dated 10th June. 1893 bringing to notice that the open shed near the Export Gate, Customs Basin, is in a dangerous condition, and reporting that he has directed the same to be vacated and that he will not require it any longer.

Read letter from the Trustees' Engineer, No. 1492, dated 26th June, 1893, reporting that the shed is No. 139, Port Trust Building, valued in 1891 at Rs. 500 ; that it is very old, and has been so much damaged by the high winds that he considers it unsafe ; and recommending that it should be pulled down and the material removed.

Resolution.—The shed should be taken down as recommended by the Engineer, and the sum realized for the material credited to Capital Account.

The following papers were laid on the table :—Letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 3332, dated 27th June, 1893, reporting that a fire took place on board the Steamer Shannon, in Victoria Dock, on the 26th idem, which was extinguished by the ship's appliances worked by the officers and crew, but that a cassab belonging to the vessel was severely burnt and died of his injuries in hospital.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 173, dated 28th June, 1893, sanctioning the proposal of the Port Officer for the entertainment of a Syrang to inspect lights, &c., of Native Craft as a tentative measure for one year, on the understanding that a moiety of the pay and boat hire will be paid by the Port Trust and the other moiety from the Survey Fund.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 174, dated 28th June 1893, directing that the draft rules requiring harbour craft to keep clear of the Port Trust Dredgers and Hoppers, as revised by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, be published twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the 1st August, 1893, being inserted in the notice as the date on and after which the draft will be taken into consideration by Government.

Summary of Bunder, Land, Dock and Port Revenue collected and paid into Bank:—

—	Current Financial year, 1893-94.		Last Financial year, 1892-93.	
	Months of June.	Three M's from 1st April.	Month of June.	Three M's from 1st April.
Bunder and Land	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sassoon Dock to Apollo Bunder.......	10471 0 4	55015 2 3	10723 11 1	57851 9 10
Town Bunder to Mody Bay	12192 3 0	45429 1 6	11876 3 1	44569 8 8
Elphinstone Estate	60998 6 3	218013 1 1	67381 5 5	216939 8 7
Mazagon Bunder to Frere Reclamation	17198 9 0	73094 11 7	19072 6 7	79023 3 11
E Hubib to Chowpatty Bunder	2157 2 0	8012 3 7	2456 14 7	8990 2 1
Miscellaneous Revenue ..	4822 2 9	13208 1 10	5014 5 14	12405 13 1
Warehouses..	14403 15 9	4.052 10 4	16002 2 0	52877 8 4
Total...	122243 7 1	456625 0 2	123427 0 8	472657 6 6
Wet Docks ..	236717 9 0	734778 8 10	208811 7 5	674011 4 5
Dry Dock	6552 14 6	19069 9 1	3302 4 1	25611 9 10
Port Dues, &c	10184 4 3	42453 9 3	10104 0 9	42462 2 3
Gross Total ..	375698 2 10	1252926 11 4	345644 12 11	1214742 7 0
Budget Estimate	Rs. 42,88,300		Rs. 44,28,378	

Pilotage Statement :—

	For week ending 30th June, 1893.	For week ending 39th June, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	24
" out of harbour	21	21
" transported	17	11
" attended to	1	2
" warped	1	..

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PORT TRUST DOCKS :—

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	10	10
" left	10	11
" remaining in dock...........	16	12

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	8	7
" left..................................	9	6
" remaining in dock..........	11	10

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 1st July, 1893.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
s. s. Landaura........................	3,271	1 day.
s. s. Kilva............................	1,552	2 days.

THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA.

The news of the Victoria disaster had only reached London a few hours before the mail left, and the evening journals of the 23rd ultimo contained rather fewer particulars than those which have already reached us. The *Globe* of the 22nd ult. says :—

It is with the deepest sorrow that we have to announce to-day a deplorable naval disaster, by which H.M.S. Victoria, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Squadron, has been accidentally rammed by the battleship Camperdown, the accident resulting in the Victoria sinking in about 12 minutes, and carrying with her a large proportion of her officers and crew.

From private information which has reached us it appears that 245 of the officers and crew were saved. As the vessel carried a complement of over 600, all told, the loss of life must, therefore, have been very great.

We regret to hear that there can be no doubt that Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon has gone down with the ship.

We hear from a later private source that the Victoria, at the time of the disaster, was on her way to Tunis, and exercising manœuvres in company with other ships of the squadron. Her captain, the Hon. Maurice Bourke and Commander Jellico were saved, together with 15 other officers. We also hear that the Admiral's death may be attributed to the fact that as senior officer he refused to leave the ship till the last.

The Camperdown struck the Victoria with great force just before the fore barbette. The latter ship commenced to fill quickly, and to add to the horror of the situation, turned completely bottom upwards before sinking by the bows.

The Camperdown, we are informed, is very seriously damaged, and has gone into dock.

LORD ROBERTS.

A distinguished company assembled on June 20 at the second annual dinner of old Addiscombe Cadets, held at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of General Lord Roberts, V. C.

Lord Roberts, in giving the toast of the evening, "Addiscombe and John Company," expressed his great pleasure at being present, and how much he appreciated the honour of presiding at the second Addiscombe dinner. He could not but accept the kindly-worded invitation of Major Geary, but he was on the point of writing from India more than once to suggest that the chair would be much more appropriately occupied by one of the older Addiscombe men that were present. Some of them left Addiscombe before he went there, and he really thought one or two left before he was born. (Cheers and laughter.) Some could do more juttice to the toast, for was not Colonel Vibart writing a history of Addiscombe? and what an amusing speech he would have made! Another who had written about Addiscombe proved how well up he was in the old traditions, including Mother Rose's cottage which most of them remembered as full of cadets and tobacco smoke. (Hear, hear.) Like most of those present, he had but two years' experience of Addiscombe, and they called to mind boys they admired for their manly qualities or their skill in sports. What heroes they thought them! Some were still alive, but many had passd away ; a few lay in English churchyards ; but a stone on a grassy mound marked the last resting-place of many an Addiscombe man who died in India or the adjacent countries. The men who passed through Addiscombe did not do it discredit. (Cheers.) If a statement were prepared showing what services to their country the officers educated at the old place had rendered it would compare not unfavourably with any statement that could be drawn up by any military college which existed for only fifty years. (Renewed cheers.) In the Engineers there was George Thompson, who blew in the gates at Guznee ; Sir H. Atwell Lake, well known for the defence of Kars ; then there was Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir W. Blake, secretary to the India Office, Sir Andrew Waugh, a predecessor of his (the chairman), the well-known Surveyor-General. Sir H. Durand, the only soldier who had ever been the governor of a province ; there was Baird Smith, who commanded the Engineers at the siege of Delhi, and the officer John Fulton, one of the most forward Engineers at Lucknow, and J. C. Anderson, whose name was always associated with that of Fulton, as one of the Engineers who did so much during the residence of Lucknow. General Ballard was renowned at the siege of Silestria, and an able officer who died comparatively young was Pat Stewart, of the Persian telegraph, who was followed in much the same line by Sir J. Bateman Champain. Among the younger men, one of the most brilliant who ever left Addiscombe was W. H. Pierson. In the Artillery they had Field-Marshal Sir George Pollock and Sir P. Cautley, the officer who designed the Ganges Canal ; there was also Sir Henry Tombs, John Jacob, Sir R. Shakespeare, Sir Vincent Eyre, Sir Frank Turner, Sir H. Lawrence, Lieutenant Willoughby, who blew up the Magazine at Delhi, Lieutenant Salkeld, and General Sir Edwin Johnston, who died a day or two since. He would also like to mention four civilians either wholly or partially educated at Addiscombe—Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir C. Bernard, Sir H. Carr Tucker, and Sir C. Pritchard. (Cheers.) Seventy-three or four were seated at that banquet ; last year they only numbered 22. This was a great increase, and there were hopes that next year they would number 100. (Cheers.) The numbers were very evenly divided between the branches of the service and the Presidencies, but Engineers and the Madras men were slightly in the majority. To show what affection there was for the old college, Lord Roberts read a letter received from the widow of Colonel D. H. Traill, R.E., who died suddenly in December last. His widow wrote that it was a matter of great regret to him that he could not attend the last dinner, and added, "You may imagine his love for the old college when at his own request made some time ago he was laid to rest in his old short school military cloak." Another old officer, Colonel G. Channer, writing from his bed, said he believed he was one of the oldest Addiscombe men, for he got his commission in the Bengal Artillery in 1827. (Cheers.) The toast he had to give was "The Old College and John Company," the College, they all remembered with such pride and pleasure, and the Company which handed over to the Queen of England the brtghtest jewel in her crown. The toast was received with prolonged applause, and "Auld Lang Syne," which it was customary to sing at Addiscombe on breaking-up day at the end of the term.

The inspection of the Corps of Commissionaires by Lord Roberts at Chelsea Hospital last Sunday was witnessed by a large number of people. Addressing the men Lord Roberts said he considered the condition of the corps, which now has nearly 2,000 men upon its rolls, to be entirely satisfactory. He hoped that employers of labour would appreciate the fact that a man who had served in the Army or the Navy would probably be a better subordinate in civil life than one who had not had the advantage of special training. Sir Edward Walter, to whom Lord Roberts gave credit for the flourishing state of the corps, said they could not extend their operations unless more officers could be appointed. He would be glad to cover England with officers of the same stamp as those he had at present, but they wanted funds to enable that to be done. The report read at the annual meeting of the Governors on Saturday was entirely satisfactory.

Lord Roberts took his seat in the House of Lords on Monday, June 19.

It is stated that Lord Roberts will take over the command of the Aldershot Division in October next, when Sir Evelyn Wood completes his five years' term of appointment.

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL WEDDING.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* wrote on June 15 :—"The Queen is credited with the intention of doing a very kindly action to the Duchess of Teck on the occasion of the Royal marriage. She insists that not only shall the Duchess occupy part of Buckingham Palace before the wedding, but that she shall also occupy a place in her Majesty's carriage on the drive to the Chapel Royal. The Princess of Wales will be in the same carriage, so there is room for a great demonstration as the Queen's carriage passes along Piccadilly and Regent-street. Another pretty alteration of the Queen's is that only her own grandchildren shall be the bridesmaids. These ten pretty little Princesses will be made happy that day. They are to be taken from the families of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Albany. Their frocks are to be of cream-coloured satin."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable San Thome, Loanda, interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN MINTS AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 16, Sir William Houldsworth asked the Under-Secretary for India if the Government of India had power to close the Mints in India to silver from the public as an administrative act without legislation.

Mr. G. Russell : No, Sir; supposing it were determined to close the Mints, an Act of the Legislative Council of India would be required ; but, pending such legislation, the Government could, by an administrative act, extend the period for which certificates for the delivery of silver coin should run.

THE HOME CHARGES UPON INDIA.

Mr. Macfarlane asked the First Lord of the Treasury if, the Indian Currency Committee having concluded its deliberations, he would now consent to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the question of the Home charges paid out of the revenues of India.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the Government was not yet in possession of the opinion of the Indian Government, and could take no action until that opinion had been received.

INDIAN FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

On Monday, June 19, Mr. Bill asked the Under-Secretary for India whether, now that the frontier medal had been granted to the troops engaged in the Hazara expeditions of 1882 and 1891, the India Office would reconsider the question whether the frontier medal should not also be granted to the troops that took part in the Zhob Valley expedition of 1884.

Mr. G. Russell said : In 1885, the then Under-Secretary of State explained in the House that the circumstances of the Zhob Valley expedition were not held to warrant the grant of the medal, and a similar answer has since then been given to the questions which have from time to time been asked on the subject. The Secretary of State sees no reason for reconsidering the decision in the fact that a medal was given for the Hazara expedition.

THE HOME CHARGES UPON INDIA.

Mr. Macfarlane gave notice that on the introduction of the Indian Budget he would move that—In the opinion of this House it is desirable that an equitable adjustment of the military and other charges made in this country and payable out of the revenues of India should be made, and that a commission or a committee of this House should be appointed to investigate the subject and report thereon.

DACOITY IN CACHAR.

Mr. Spicer asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether he will take the necessary steps to insure better police supervision in the Cachar district of Assam, where since our interference in the affairs of Manipore, a number of dacoits having left Manipore have settled down in Cachar, some of whom, on April 16, murdered the European manager of the Baladhun Tea Garden, and, since April 16, have robbed an escort, taking remittances from the neighbouring town of Silchar to the Kalinecherra Tea Garden, and whose presence in the district, coupled with the inactivity of the present district superintendent of police, has created a great want of confidence, which is likely to have disastrous results.

Mr. G. Russell : The Secretary of State has no official information as to the matter to which my hon. friend refers, but he has learned from the newspapers that there have been outrages in Cachar; that arrests have been made in connection with the murder mentioned in my hon. friend's question ; and that the party who are supposed to have committed the outrage are being tracked by the authorities. As at present advised the Secretary of State has no information before him which leads him to think that the police force in Cachar is inadequate, or that there has been any neglect of duty on the part of its officials.

THE MAHRAJA OF GWALIOR.

On Thursday, June 22, Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary for India when it was intended to confer full powers of government on his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior State.

Mr. G. Russell replied that the Secretary of State had no knowledge of the intention of the Government of India on this matter, but, as his Highness the Maharaja was but sixteen years old, it was considered premature to communicate with the Government of India on the subject.

THE INDIAN LOADLINE RULES.

Mr. Forwood asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Have the Indian Government suspended the operation of their recent orders as to the loadline of vessels sailing from India ; and, will ample notice be given to shipowners in this country of any intention to put the order in force, and an opportunity afforded to them to state their objections to the proposals.

Mr. G. Russell said : The operation of the Indian loadlines rules is temporarily suspended while the rules are being revised. A draft of the new rules will be published at the principal Indian ports and in the "Board of Trade Journal." Shipowners in this country will thus have an opportunity of making any representations which they may think necessary to the Government of India.

INDIA, MAURITIUS, AND ZANZIBAR.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true that the Secretary of State for India had placed upon the Indian revenues a charge of 10,000l. a year for twenty-years, as a contribution towards a telegraph cable between the Mauritius and Zanzibar: and whether he was aware that the entire export and import trade between India and the Mauritius was steadily increasing, and only amounted last year to a total of about 110,000l, if so, upon what ground was India to be called on to contribute this heavy subsidy for the working of a telegraph cable which would be of no direct commercial value to India, and from an island which had no dependence for any purpose of military or naval administration, upon the Indian Government.

Mr. G. Russell : The answer to the first question is Yes ; (2) the statistics of trade do not show a steady decrease. The exports and imports in 1891-92 amounted to a total of 2,870,000 tens of rupees, not to about 110,000l. The construction of the cable was recommended in the interests of India and mainly on strategic grounds by a departmental committee of inquiry which reported in March 1891, after full consideration.

MILITARY OFFICERS' ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Hanbury asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was intended to make any revision of the scale of allowances hitherto made to officers of the Army for passage money to England on public duty, in consequence of the continued depreciation of silver ; whether the allowance was now 100 rs. below the lowest sum for which the journey could be made by steamship ; and whether, meanwhile, officers travelling on public business were out of pocket to this amount.

Mr. G. Russell : An officer proceeding to England on duty is entitled to a free contract passage ; and if he draws the passage allowance instead he does so of his own free will. The Secretary of State will consult the Government of India as to the financial results of the present rates; but he cannot undertake to make any revision which will increase the annual charge for the conveyance of these officers.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. G. W. Russell, in answer to Mr. Paul, said that Lord Kimberley's despatch, forwarding the resolution of the House in favour of simultaneous examinations for the Indian Civil Service, was considered by the India Council on Wednesday, and would be sent immediately, and as soon as it was received by the Government of India the despatch would be laid on the table.

THE REPORT OF LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITEEE ON THE CURRENCY OF INDIA.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Sir W. Houldsworth, said he was afraid he could not state the exact date when the report of Lord Herrchell's Committee on the Currency of India would be published, but he hoped it would be very soon.

GANJA COMMISSION.

Mr. Caine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : If he is now able to state the composition of the Bengal Ganja Commission.

Mr. G. Russell : I told my hon. friend on the 12th inst. that we hoped this matter would be settled by the end of the month. If we have not received the information by that time it will be telegraphed for.

MRS. SAUNDERS AND THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.

Mr. Alpheus Morton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether any correspondence has passed between the Government of Madras and her Majesty's Government relating to the memorial of Mrs. G. Saunders, who claims a sum of money for professional services rendered by her late husband, H. B. Saunders, to the first Prince of Arcot ; and whether such memorial and correspondence can be laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. G. Russell : The answer to the first question is, Yes. The Secretary of State has no objection to the papers being laid on the table if moved for.

MR. MURZBAN'S CASE.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India : Whether the Secretary of State for India has received a memorial, dated February 15, 1891, from Mr. M. M. Murzban, late Assistant Traffic Superintendent, State Railways, complaining that, after eight years' service, he was discharged from the service with three months' notice on the sole ground of reduction of establishment, although there were eight officers (Europeans) junior to him in the grade and four probationers, of whom three were appointed within one month prior to the notice; whether the Secretary of State is aware that Mr. Murzban was one of the only two native officers appointed to the Traffic Department since 1879, as against twenty-two European officers ; whether the Secretary of State is aware that about the time of Mr. Muzban's dischage, he had been strongly and repeatedly recommended for promotion by his immediate superiors, and that the only two European traffic managers under whom he served can now bear witness to his efficiency ; whether it is the fact that, before his discharge, Mr. Murzban had no opportunity of being heard in his own defence ; whether, if there are any charges against him of misconduct or inefficiency, the Secretary of State will direct that he be given an opportunity of making his defence ; and whether, if there are no such charges, the Secretary of State will be pleased, in view of the hardship of the case, to direct that he be employed in some suitable appointment under the Government of India.

Mr. G. Russell : (1) A memoral from Mr. Murzban, appealing against his discharge from the service on the ground stated in the question, was forwarded by the Government of India in 1890, and considered by the Secretary of State in Council.

(2) The Secretary of State has not the means of verifying the figures.

(3) The Secretary of State has not received the reports referred to from Mr. Murzban's immediate superiors and the two traffic superintendents.

(4) On receiving the notice of discharge, Mr. Murzban had the opportunity of representing the facts of his case, which have been fully considered by the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council.

(5) Mr. Murzban was not dismissed for misconduct or inefficiency. The terms under which he was employed did not entitle him to serve for pension, but gave the Government the right to discharge him in the event of his services being no longer required. In 1888 it was decided in the public interest to reduce the establishment of the Traffic Department, and it became necessary to select officers for discharge. As the reports on Mr. Murzban had not been favourable, he was selected for discharge in accordance with the terms under which he had accepted employment. The Secretary of State sees no reason for re-opening the question in the manner suggested, or for directing the re-employment of Mr. Murzban by the Government of India.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

MR. NAOROJI.

East India (Stores).—Address for return of detailed statement of all kinds of stores charged in the Home accounts of the Government of India (Parliamentary Paper, No. 211, of the present Session), specifying the quantity, the price, and the total amount of the manufacturers' invoice of each article ; also the charges incurred for transit from the manufacturers' works to the receipt of the goods in India. [Deferred till Monday, July 3.]

MR. CAINE.

On Going into Committee of Supply, to move, that in the opinion of this House, a Royal Commission should be at once appointed to inquire into (*a*) the excessive cost of the India Office Establishment ; (*b*) the working and cost of the Indian Stores Purchase Department ; (*c*) the contributions levied on the Indian Treasury by the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Foreign Office ; and (*d*) the desirability of abolishing the India Council. [Friday, July 7.]

STATE REGULATION OF VICE IN INDIA.

SCENE IN EXETER HALL.

A public meeting, called by the British Committee of the General Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, was held on June 20 at Exeter Hall, Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., was in the chair, and in explaining the object of the meeting he said that although the Government of India had denied the existence of the evil complained of, there was abundant evidence that the women of India were being subjected to degradation. It was their object, therefore, to fix the responsibility for the present state of things upon the implicated officials, however high their position might be. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. Stuart, M. P., related the efforts which had been made in the House of Commons to induce the Indian Government to abolish the system regulating the relationship of British soldiers with Indian women. They now had evidence that the officials in India had turned a deaf ear to the resolution of the House of Commons, but he would tell them that they would have to reckon with that House. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. McLaren, M.P., moved a resolution calling for the immediate abolition of the system of regulated debauchery in the cantonments of India. The hon. member said they were indebted to two American ladies, Mrs. E. W. Andrew and Dr. Kate Bushnell, for the evidence on which their information was based. Lord Roberts had written to Mrs. Josephine Butler as follows :—"No one regrets more than myself the occurrences which have been brought to light, but you may rest assured that the repetition of them will be carefully guarded against, and that the revised regulations will be such as will not in any way offend against decency or morality." Their charge was that that promise had been broken in every detail. If Lord Roberts did not know of the existence of the regulations, he had greatly failed in his duty as commander-in-chief in India. (Cheers.)

The Rev. H. Price Hughes, echoing the remark with refefence to Lord Roberts, said that any commander-in-chief who could be so hoodwinked by his subordinates was not fit to represent the Queen in a distant dependency. (Cheers.) He quoted a document signed by Sir Frederick Roberts in 1886 regulating the supply of women three months after the resolution condemning the system was passed in the House of Commons. He sincerely hoped that Lord Roberts would be able to say that he knew nothing of that document until it was produced in the House of Commons.

The resolution was supported by Miss Conybeare and carried. Another resolution declaring that the action of the military authorities of India was a direct contravention of the resolution of the House of Commons of June 5, 1888, having been moved by the Rev. J. P. Gladstone and seconded by Mrs. Josephine Butler, an attempt was made to move an amendment ascribing the degradation of women generally to the present conditions of capital and labour. The chairman ruled this out of order, whereupon a Socialist mounted the platform and attempted to address the audience. This led to a scene of great confusion, and again brought the chairman to his feet with the remark "I have ruled the amendment out of order, and must request you to retire," The Socialist : "Not me, without I'm chucked out." An inspector of police and two constables next appeared upon the scene, whereupon the Socialist wound his arms firmly round the rail in front of the platform and refused to budge. After a severe and exciting struggle he was finally rolled off the platform and marched out of the building, but not taken into custody.

AGRARIAN PERILS IN INDIA.

Some land questions seriously affecting the condition of the greater portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were discussed at a meeting of the East India Association on June 22, at Westminster Town Hall, under the presidency of Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E. The principal speaker was Mr. Alexander Rogers, late of the Bombay Legislative Council, and an eminent Settlement Officer. He pointed out that the great distinction between the land revenue system in Bengal, including Oude, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab, and the smaller Presidencies, is that in the former the collections are made from zemindars, or large landholders and from village communities represented by their headmen ; and in the latter from individual ryots or peasants dealing directly with the State authorities. Proceeding specially to contrast the tenures of the Madras with the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Rogers said that the system of assessment adopted in Bombay has been amply tested for considerably longer than the first thirty years for which the settlements were guaranteed against enhancement, and has answered every expectation. The land revenue has in many cases doubled, agricultural stock and capital increased, and the condition of the people, as shown by the style of the houses in which they live, vastly improved. The saleable value of the land, as ascertained from the entries in registration records, has risen in some places to twenty, thirty, and forty times the assessment. On the other hand the system of assessment in Madras is shown by the annual revenue reports to be a failure. It is quite evident that the land revenue, as now assessed to a great extent, cannot be realised, and considerable hardship is inflicted on the people in endeavouring to collect it. In the course of eleven years about 3½ millions of people (taking the defaulters' familes at an average of four each) have been sold out of house and home. Mr. Rogers urged that endeavours should at once be made to bring into cultivation the lands that have been thrown out, by lowering the 50 per cent. on the net produce that now constitutes the State assessment on the land, to 40 or 30 per cent., and thus increasing the ryots' share to 60 or 70 per cent., as a temporary measure, pending a thorough revision of the whole system and its reconstruction on more rational principle. At any rate, he concluded, the system of land revenue administration in Madras requires immediate attention.—A discussion followed, closing with the customary votes of thanks.

EXHIBIT OF INDIA.

The *Chicago Dispatch* has the following article on the Indian Exhibit at the world's fair :—Among the many exhibits at the world's fair there are none which will afford more instruction and pleasure to the sightseer than that made in the beautiful India building which is located near the fisheries building in the northeast section of Jackson park. That this exhibit has come to be fully appreciated is shown by the fact that thousands of visitors have paused in admiration before the costly display of wonderful curious and handsome articles which are here displayed. No one could consider that he or she had seen the wonders and beauty of the fair unless a visit to this exhibit was included in the ramble through the park. It is indeed as much a feature of the great show as any single exhibit on the grounds. And one visit means a second and sometimes a third, because the eye and the mind cannot grasp all the minute detail which is shown in the works of art, which, in some cases, represented the labor of years.

The building in which the exhibit is made is a beautiful structure in itself, odd in design and constructed to show as near as possible a native house in India. It was erected by the Tea Association of Calcutta, under a grant given by the Government of India. The accredited representative of that far-off land is S. J. Tellery, of S. J. Tellery & Co. manufacturers, dealers and exporters of India art wares, having headquarters at Delhi, with branch houses in Calcutta, Bombay and Simla.

It is the object of Mr. Tellery to present to the American public and others who will visit the world's fair, a correct idea of the industrial art manufactures of the Indian empire, showing the articles best adapted for importation into this and other countries, and awakening a desire among art patrons to obtain these articles, which are not only useful but artistic. To this end he has sought out and obtained a collection, the like of which has probably never been seen in any country outside of that from which the goods were brought.

Mr. Tellery is a gentleman of sixteen years' practical experience in handling this line of artistic work, and was well able to make selection which would reflect the highest credit on the workmen of the country which he so ably represents.

It is a well known fact that a large amount of machine made gew gaws have been sold in this country and Europe which were thrown upon the market as genuine Indian workmanship and at prices which were equal to the claims made by the dealers in such trash. The exhibt at Jackson Park, will convince those who have seen the spurious goods referred to that the articles were coarse in workmanship, imperfect in finish, and beyond reason in price. Thus to those who wish to add to their household adornment there is an additional reason for wishing to look over this rare and choice exhibit.

One of the first features which strikes the eye on entering the India building, is the magnificent exhibit of silks. Ladies can well afford to spend hours in looking over the varied assortment of embroidered silks in gold and silver thread. They are marvels in workmanship and occupied hours of patient labor by the native workmen, who excell in this character of labor. The matchless blending and handsome designs shown in the embroidered silks designed for the fronts of ladies' tea gowns, opera capes and ball dresses, is almost beyond description. Flowers and other designs in hand painting and tinsel also appear on portieres, table covers, bed spreads, cushions and useful articles.

In the display of ring shawls, which measure 2 by 4 yards and are so delicate in texture that they can easily be passed through an ordinary sized finger ring ; rampore and cashmere shawls in white, grey and natural wool colors, showing great intricacy of work and fineness of stitch, and woolen stuffs suitable for garments for both ladies and gentlemen are displayed in such profusions as to claim the attention of visitors for hours.

Mrs. Potter Palmer and other ladies have asked that a portion of this exhibit may be placed in the woman's building, so thoroughly have they appreciated the articles.

In the exhibit there is a large collection of handsomely wrought repousse silver work. It is an acknowledged fact that in this class of work the native of India excels any other workman. The natural desire for personal adornment of such articles has led both rich and poor to cultivate the highest perfection in design and workmanship. The collection includes tea and coffee sets, wine jugs, trays, castors, card and cigarette cases, umbrella and cane handles, toilet sets and in fact a line of articles of all kinds and descriptions usually found in this ware, and of the finest finish and most wonderful execution equal to any made in this country.

Brass and copper wares are shown in sacred and domestic articles and in such profusion as to almost seem innumerable. In enamelling the work is something exceedingly handsome. Brass and las inlaid ware and inlaid damascening, such as are shown in the exhibit, are far beyond anything usually seen in this country. Some of the work on the larger articles, which brings out the most minute detail of the design, makes it almost beyond belief as the work of human hands.

One section of the exhibit which will attract considerable attention from those who are about to furnish a house will be the magnificent display of carpets and rugs. These are far superior to the Persian article, and in beauty and intricacy of design put to shame the cheaply colored article so often seen in the auction room run by an alleged Russian dealer.

Another feature of the display about which hundreds will linger is that showing the carved and inlaid work in ivory and wood. The articles shown in this exhibit are such as are most highly prized by connoisseurs. The skill exercised in making these things could come only by long practice and a thorough knowledge of the use of the hand tools. There are fans, combs, caskets for jewelry, gloves and other articles, all handsomely wrought in sandal wood or ivory ; others are richly inlaid with metals or colored woods, and lacquered boxes and other beautiful articles either useful or designed for ornamental purposes. Other sections of the exhibit are devoted to ivory paintings which are so well executed and yet so minute as to be adaptable for use as brooches or shirt studs. Clay models, dressed and painted in colors, actually worn by the people they represent, form an attractive portion of the exhibit.

Before the exhibit of weapons there is always a large crowd of persons who find much to hold their attention. The variety is large and the workmanship is superior.

Antiquities and curious is another pleasing and instructive section of the exhibit for the articles here displayed have been gathered from the last of the most wonderful people on the face of the globe.

Many of the articles shown are in duplicate and are for sale. Others in the display will be sold, but not delivered until the exposition is closed, Native Indian salesmen, in costumes of their country, are in attendance and are always delighted to show visitors through the building and explain the work and customs of India.

A CUNARDER IN COLLISION.

A thrilling story is told by the captain of the Servia, the well-know Cunarder, which reached Queenstown from New York on the 14th ultimo. She reports that on Wednesday morning June 13 at 3 a.m., during a dense fog, she ran into the American ship Alexander M'Cullum, of Thomaston, Maine, 1,900 tons register. The M'Cullum, which was forty days out from London, was laden with chalk, and bound for New York. She was struck between the main and mizen masts, and foundered in a few minutes. The Servia was looked to the sailing ship for a little time, and this gave the opportunity for twenty-two of her crew to scramble on board the steamer. Two of the seamen went down with the sinking vessel, but owing to the promptness with which the Servia launched her boats they were afterwards rescued, but not without great difficulty. One seaman named Henry Mills, belonging to London, is missing. He was in his bunk at the time, and is supposed to have been so severely injured at the time of the collision that he was unable to make for the deck. The crew will be landed at Liverpool.

The second officer of the M'Cullum had a terrible experience. His cabin was shattered by the bows of the Servia, and he was thrown from his berth, in which he had been asleep, on the deck. His lamp, which was lighted, was overturned, and set his bedclothing on fire, and then to his horror he found that the wreckage had completely blocked the doorway, and he could not make his escape. He worked hard to get out and meanwhile, the water being almost up to his knees, he knew that his ship was sinking. Finally, he managed to burst the wooden partition and get on deck, and almost at the same moment the vessel sank beneath his feet, and left him struggling in the sea. When rescued he had no clothing but a shirt on him.

The passengers who landed at Queenstown from the Servia consider that they have had a wonderful escape. They state that no excitement was noticeable aboard except among a certain number of the women, and that was soon allayed when the officers explained that no serious damage had resulted to the steamer. Nevertheless the captain took every precaution, and gave orders to have the boats cleared away and the pump sounded, and when it became known that no water was coming in except in the forepeak it relieved the intense anxiety which at first prevailed. The water in that compartment was kept under by the crew baling it out.

OUR ANGELS AND OUR DEMONS.

Mrs. Lynn Linton in the *Queen* writes :—We are all conscious of that Divine Something within us which is as our Angel, ourselves at our best ; ourselves not soured by disappointment nor made arrogant by success ; ourselves in the highest reaches of our inner life, as we know that we can be in the supreme moments of our noblest aspirations—as we know that we ought always to be if we lived up to the possibilities of our best nature and fulfilled the law of our purest personality. That Angel bides with us all ; and it depends on ourselves alone to cherish or repulse, to nourish or to starve that Divine Something which we call by this name. We cherish it when we are faithful, true, sincere, resolute for the good, honourable, pure, unselfish—when we put down the baser promptings which assail us all, now on one side and now on another, and when we prefer the colder heights of virtue to all that the "primrose path" has to offer. We nourish it by self-suppression, by resistance to temptation, by choosing the desert rather than the flesh-pots, by accepting the crown of thorns rather than the garland of roses, when the thorns mean the right and the roses are the pleasant wrong. In every turn of life's hard way we see our Angel before us, and to follow as he beckons is our soul's salvation and for the most part our body's torment. For, unfortunately for the weak and timid, the path of virtue is narrow, steep, and difficult, and that of vice is easy, broad, alluring. And sometimes we faint and fail in our appointed task, and our Angel beckons us in vain.

Side by side with this radiant Inner Self, this Angel to which we might all attain in stature and likeness, stands our Demon, mirroring our worst self—the measure of the lowest to which we can fall. Arrogant or basely mean ; rebellious to all wholesome restraint, like the unbitted and unbridled colt, or subservient to such tyranny as takes the backbone out of one, and reduces the nature to so much moral pulp—cruelly slanderous, infamously treacherous, shameless in dishonour, hide-bound in selfishness, vain to the extent where moral insanity takes up the running to land that poor mental Narcissus in the quagmire of self-made delusion—untruthful, licentious—where are the limits to be set against the foul works and ways of this indwelling Demon? Who can say? Under the gallows-tree and in the felon's dock—in the ostracism of good men add the loud acclaim of evil-doers, welcoming to their corrupt body a new member worse even than themselves—in the loss of fortune, fame, of friends and love we can partly see where this Demon leads his dupes. But how few translate for their own private benefit the lessons already written over the lives of their neighbours—how few apply to themselves the experience of others. So we go on, lured by the evil spirit within us, till we finally lose the power of differentiating good from evil. And when we come to this pass we are deprived of all Guidance and left to our own worst Self.

The Angel and the Demon stand side by side, creating that composite character which compels love here and hatred there. The gold is good and the gems are pure ; but the base metal is detestable, and the *strass* is not worth a pinch of dust from the ground. Here is one whose Angel shows her as generous in giving, chaste in conduct, scrupulous in honourable payment of money due and in honourable fulfilment of a bargain concluded. That Angel shows a proud, strong, steadfast bearing, less lovable perhaps than admirable, but always admirable. Then comes the Demon and scatters the worth of all this valuable moral property to the four winds. The bitter tongue that cannot speak good of man or maid ; the treacherous soul that can never keep faith with friend or lover, but that must always carp and betray, vilify and belittle, even at the time when the intimacy is strongest and the betrayed one is least conscious of cause of slander or occasion for defence ; the unbridled temper that wounds and strikes, and then thinks all can be salved over with a golden plaster—this is the being whose Angel shows one personality and whose Demon represents another, and who is by turns the child of God or the votary of the Devil, according to the relative supremacy of either spirit in the soul.

Sympathetic, sweet, compassionate—yes, she is all that. Tears come into her blue eyes at any tale of distress she hears, and her hand is as open to relieve as her heart is ready to receive these sorrows of others, which afflict her as they were her own. This exquisite sympathy is her Angel ; and the World loves her for the front she shows and the face she bears. But do not look for stability or any form of tenacity from her. The Demon within her counsels her to abject unreliability. To-day she is one thing, to-morrow she will be another. Uncertain and weak, easily persuaded and always of the same opinion as the last speaker, she wobbles from side to side in all impersonal questions, and has not a clear word for anyone or anything. She is now in a fever-fit of admiration for Ibsen, and now in a frozen state of glacial aversion. One day she thinks Home Rule the simplest measure of justice that can be offered to a downtrodden and oppressed country ; the next she proposes the indictment for high treason of all who have had art or part in the measure. Here she gives herself to one she loves without reserve—there she fences herself round with an impenetrable palisading of suspicion, over which no one can look into the *huis clos* within. To one she is confidential to the last item of her fortune, her investments, her disbursements : to another she will hesitate to say on whom she designs to call to-day, or what colour she will choose for her new bonnet. She is sympathetic, yes truly, but she is absolutely unadhesive. She has no sticking-power, and in consequence she makes as many enemies as friends and disappoints as many as she has led to trust and to hope.

Another is the sweetest, dearest, best mother in the world. That is her Angel. She adores her children, and lives for them and them only. She finds no sacrifice too great, no work too onerous for them and their benefit ; and in good truth they rise up and call her blessed, as few mothers are—and none more so. But the husband has a different tale to tell. To him she is indifferent, cold, unloving. All the best of her has gone into her maternity ; the worst is in her conjugality. It is the old story of the Angel and the Demon once more, and between the two the balance lies partly equal. So good on this side! so bad on that! Who can judge between two such irreconcileables?

To friends he is a veritable Angel. Generous, thoughtful, considerate, they all adore him as the very perfection of a faithful comrade and inexhaustible cornucopia. He is in all ways loyal and devoted, and he is beloved as few men are. To his children he is a stern father, to his wife an unloving husband. The Angel in him leads him to good deeds of loving kindness ; the Demon gives him that distaste for domestic intimacy which comes from easily rasped nerves. Adorable abroad, he is detestable at home ; and nothing makes his wife pinch up her lips more sourly than when she hears him praised for this virtue and that, not the faintest trace of which is preserved by him at home. Doubtless he, too, would have a word of self-defence if put to it. He would say how the children were spoilt by the mother so as to be unbearable to anyone wanting quiet, order, discipline, good management—how the wife in her turn was unsympathetic to him in all his life, his pursuits, his aims, his aspirations—how to be his friend was to be her *bete noire*—how to love him was to ensure her hate. We may be sure that the Angel and the Demon in both these people would have their inter-pleaders, their *pour parlers*, and how each would prove the other wrong and himself—or haply herself—right, with the inevitable consequence of confirming each more strongly in the way already chosen, and rendering each less capable of making allowances for the other.

No one can doubt his ability. There is no simile to which his intellect may not be fitly likened to express breadth and clearness, depth and grasp. But he has not the very least perception of intellectual honesty. His Angel makes him as a god for understanding, his demon as a fiend for craftiness and chicanery. As a barrister, the judges have to be wider awake than usual to prevent his laying stones in the way of truth—beguiling the unsuspecting more completely than Brer Rabbit ever beguiled fox, weasel, or bear. In politics he bamboozels the whole House, and sweeps even the Opposition into his net of artful manœuvring, of clever but dishonest strategy. No one can be "upsides" with him. He circumvents the most wary and deceives the most astute. He, too, compels admiration for his grand gifts of brain and thought ; but he also creates distrust and disdain for his vices of untruth, of dishonest scheming, of treacherous manœuvring. He and all like him, have those two natures of which so many of us are composed—the one so admirable, and the other so detestable—the one the Angel, and the other the Demon!

So sweet and caressing in manner, so unworthy and licentious in conduct!—the apple of his mother's eye, the pride of his father's heart, and all the while a mere wastrel, living a life of deceit and vicious indulgence of which they know nothing! This is while he is young, and as yet with some sense of shame and more of fear, lest all should be found out. Grown older, the veil is torn down and his ruinous habits are made manifest. Still he retains his caressing manner, his sweetness of temper, his gentle ways of courtesy to the old, his charming ways of protection to the young. The Angel in him is delightful—the Demon is disastrous ; but the one is as real as the other, and the other is as destructive as the one is charming and wholesome. This duplex nature of man is at all times such a difficulty. We have to make so many allowances for the evil on the one hand, side by side with the good, letting neither overshadow the other. For no one is wholly bad. W [illegible] Demon is most rampant [illegible] always the Angel, however faint and weak, yet still there, and to be nourished into greater strength by pertinacity and will. The lessons we have learnt in our youth recur in our maturity. We know that those Counsels of Perfection are impossible as the order of daily living. Still, they come in among our noble aspirations, and we can subdue the Demon by the memory of them, as of old the Exorcist sent out the Evil Spirit by the Lord's Prayer and the Litany. In any case, the good never wholly dies out of a person. It wilts and withers like a flower in the dead drought, but there is ever the rain that can fall—ever the due that may once more rise. The worst use to which we can put our critical faculty is to despair of a man's ultimate regeneration. The worst act of fear is to believe in the total death of the Angel and the corresponding supremacy of the Demon. Moral pessimism is the biggest Demon of all; and Faith, Hope, and Charity are the most potent Angels.

THE ONE AND FOUR PENNY RUPEE.

OPINION IN CEYLON.

A GENTLEMAN who represents one of the largest trading firms in the Fort, writes the "Ceylon Observer," is decidedly of opinion that the fixing of the rupee will have a beneficial effect on trade generally in the island. There will now, he said, be no speculation in the matter of exchange. Up to the present people have been afraid to do business on small commissions because of the uncertainty of the market and the fluctuations of exchange; but the action of the Indian Government will now give steadiness and stability to most mercantile transactions. In exports we come into close competition with other silver using countries. If silver falls to 30d. or anything like that, the question is whether that won't give such a fillip to China tea as will make a very serious difference to both Ceylon and Indian planters. With silver at 30d. say, if a planter here sends £100 sterling of tea away he would get for that R1,500, but if a China planter sent home the same quantity he would get the equivalent of R2,000—an advance of 33 per cent. Can the Indian planters or ours stand that in tea or in any other commodity that is produced by another silver using country which can purchase at the lowest market rate and the exchange rule accordingly. That is what I consider a serious question. The value of tea property hinges upon that. If the Chinese can afford on account of the low rate of silver to accept much lower prices and perhaps export larger quantities than they have been in the habit of doing, it may prove to be a poor look-out for the Ceylon planters, and eventually the value of property is bound to suffer. I think we are bound to follow India because of the close trading relations between the two countries. I do not see how we can help it. Indian exchange rules Ceylon exchange. Every country that is subsidiary to India or draws rupees from the Calcutta mint is bound to be affected in exactly the same way, and we cannot afford to buy a currency of our own. I think Java is handicapped by a gold currency wherever she comes into competition with countries that have only a silver currency; but I do not know that you can really make any comparison between Ceylon and Java, because of the different circumstances. Java is very far ahead of Ceylon in fertility. I think Ceylon would be still more heavily handicapped than Java if it had a similar gold currency. As to whether India will be able to maintain the rupee at 1s. 4d. I really could not say. It will turn on the question of produce and how far we come into competition with silver using countries. If it was found that it was having such a very adverse effect on the bulk of the export trade they would have to seriously think of altering it, but I do not think they will alter it until they have given it a protracted trial and found that it is really exercising a detrimental influence on the prices and the export trade. To the majority of ordinary merchants and traders the fixing of the rupee at 1s. 4d. will be a distinct gain.

There is one very important advantage to our colony which the fixity of the rupee will bring about, viz., the expansion of home capital in the island. For many years the borrowing of sterling capital to be repaid in sterling has involved a risk which deterred most people. With a fixed rate, the producer or merchant can borrow, knowing exactly what he will have to repay and knowing that the risk to the borrower is thus minimised so far as exchange is concerned, the English capitalist will quickly untie the strings of his investment bag.

A leading representative of the mercantile community has favoured us with his opinion as follows:—As regards the closing of the mints in India my impression is that the great majority of the producers in India and Ceylon have not yet grasped the gravity of the consequences. The Government of India seem to have had in view chiefly the replenishing of their exchequer and the mitigating of the loss in exchange to their servants. The dire consequences to the trade of the country seem almost to have occupied the second place in their consideration. With regard to tea, the article of the greatest interest to us here, although it forms only some 3 per cent. of the total value of the exports from India, it is by far the largest article upon which we have to depend in Ceylon. There can be no doubt that the immediate result is to place China as a tea-producing country in a far more favourable position than India or Ceylon, and what we have now to fear is that China teas with the aid of cheap silver may be laid down in Europe at prices that will interfere very much with Ceylon and Indian teas. It is all very well to say that the taste for Ceylon tea has so grown upon people that they will not go back, but cheapness is an element that cannot be ignored in these days, and the packet trade more especially will buy largely of China teas if it suits their purpose. Then again, with regard to wheat and cotton grown in India, these industries must be placed at a great disadvantage by the fictitious rise in the vaue of the rupee and one of two things must happen—either the prices in Europe must rise or the rupee prices in India must fall, in order to enable Indian wheat and cotton to compete. As to the trade of India with the far East China, Japan, and the Straits, it appears to me, that for the present at least, the trade of the Bombay mills will be brought to a stand still. Exchange on China, which was the other day R215 to the 100 dollars, has dropped down to R185 to the 100—a ruinous rate for Bombay yarns and goods. The opium trade between Bengal and China and Japan must necessarily suffer very much in the same way unless the price of the article can be raised to cover the immense loss in exchange. In regard to Ceylon tea if the gold price does not rise at home, the grower here, of course, must suffer the loss which rise in exchange entails. A slight improvement in the price of tea has set in in London, but it remains to be seen whether this will be maintained. It has been suggested by some that Ceylon might have her own mint, buy her own silver, and act independently of India. This might be all very well if we could grow our own rice for the supply of our population, but inasmuch as our rice has to be imported from India and paid for in Indian rupees, such an idea is impracticable. If we minted rupees in Ceylon they would not be allowed to pass current in India, and, of course, our coolies would not accept them in payment for their labour. In addition to this the Government has numerous obligations in gold and this rise in exchange undoubtedly operates to their advantage—a situation they would be slow to aid in altering. I think the position of tea property has been improved rather than otherwise, simply by the prospect of stability that is given to the rupee and the inducement that will consequently be held out to people at home to invest in countries like India and Ceylon. It appears to me that no matter what silver falls to, the Secretary of State and the Indian Government will be able to maintain the rate for the rupee at ½d. and possibly to raise it still higher. It is telegraphed that numerous silver mines in America are about to be closed. If the same thing happens in Australia and Tasmania, the price of silver will undoubtedly rise again. It is just possible that this precipitation downwards may force the hand of the American Government. Free coinage may be adopted there and the Government may cease to buy the quantities they now take. The demand that would thus exist in all probability raise silver in value. Another thing I would not be surprised to see happen is the formation of a syndicate amongst the silver-mining companies to restrict the output and raise the price. It is impossible to foresee precisely what will happen, but the immediate prospective results of the step that has been taken will necessitate new departures in various directions in the way of adjustment of values generally. There is one article of commerce in Ceylon that stands a chance of being snuffed out and that is the trade in copra with Europe, because the Straits will have all the advantage in exchange operations with silver at the market value of the day, whilst we have to operate at the rate of the inflated rupee. Business generally with Europe has become almost impossible, the rates of exchange making quotations from this side such as buyers cannot work at.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says:—There has just arrived in this city a spendid naphtha yacht, which has been built in Stockholm, expressly for the Shah. This vessel, named the Nasr-ed-din-Shah, is of a beautiful design, and the cabins are decorated with views of Sweden and Persia. The cost of the vessel was 4,000l. The Russian Government is allowing the vessel to pass through Russia, duty free, by way of the Mariensky Canal, the Volga, and the Caspian.

ON June 19, a young Parsee, calling himself Digby Drewitt, aged seventeen, met with a frightful death, at the Globe Ironworks, Bolton, belonging to Messrs. Musgrave and Sons. Drewitt, who had gone from India to go through the engineering works of Messrs. Musgrave, was in the millwright department, when he was caught by a strap and drawn into the machinery, which had to be stopped before he could be released. He was terribly injured, and must have been killed instantly.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON THE EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

ON the 22nd ultimo, a deputation from Chambers of Commerce and trade associations of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire had an interview with the Earl of Kimberley at the India Office, with reference to our trade with India, Burma, and China. Mr. G. W. E. Russell, Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. Clement Colvin (of the Railway Department of India) accompanied the Earl of Kimberley. The deputation was also attended by the following members of Parliament:—Sir James Kitson, Sir William Houldsworth, and Messrs. Coddington, Hornby, Cheetham, Joseph Leigh, Leese, J. W. Sidebotham, Holland, Huntington, Mowbray, and Cayzer.

Mr. Coddington, M.P., said their object was to press upon the Government the importance of doing all in their power to develop the making of railways in India. India had 288,000,000, of people with only 18,000 miles of railways, or a mile of railway for about 15,000 inhabitants: while the United States, with 60,000,000 of people, had 250,000 miles of railway or one mile for each 240 inhabitants.

Mr. Harrison (president of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce) said, as far as the Lancashire cotton trade was concerned, there seemed since February last an impossibility of finding anything to do. Their goods were met with hostile tariffs everywhere, and there was no other resource open to them than India and the Colonies. They particularly urged that the Government should construct railways to Burma. Mr. Mawdsley (secretary of the Operative Spinners' Association), Mr. Reyner (president of the Federated Spinners' Association), Mr. Holmes (president of the Operative Amalgamated Weavers' Association, and Mr. Mullens (secretary of the Card Loom Operative Association) having spoken in support of the object of the deputation the Earl of Kimberley, in reply, said that, in the desire to extend railways in India and to foster trade with that immense population he cordially agreed. He was sorry, however, to say that the moment was an unfortunate one; and the pressure upon India financially was greater than any that had been felt for many years. There was a deficit now of 1,600,000 tens of rupees, and they had further to contemplate satisfying in some way the complaints of all the services of India as to the insufficiency of the salaries which they received in consequence of the fall in the exchange. They also had to face a most serious agitation for the abandonment of the whole of their opium revenue, amounting to nearly four millions sterling, which they were told on principles of morality they were bound to surrender. That was not an encouraging position as regarded expenditure. In India there was no possible means by which the Government could largely increase its present revenue. The principal part of their revenue from India was the Government rent of the land. The growth of that revenue or rent was undoubtedly satisfactory, and it distinctly showed the growth of wealth in the people; but they could not look for a considerable addition from that source. There remained only one considerable source of revenue, and he mentioned it with a thrill of horror—namely, import duties—"No, no"—he need scarcely say that that was not within their contemplation. Putting that aside, the only great source of revenue left was the salt duty; and that for abundantly good reasons they should most regret to raise, and it was the only duty from which they could raise a considerable sum in any great emergency. With regard to the railways the Government were fully alive to the importance and advantage of extending their lines to Burma, and especially in the direction of China. There had been a survey made to Kunlon Ferry, which was on the direct road towards Yunau; and he had no doubt the Government would press forward with all possible speed the extension of the railways in Burma; and there was every reason to suppose that they might look forward to a very considerable trade with Burma. This matter of railways in India was brought before him in 1884, and the whole question was referred to a committee of the House of Commons. That committee recommended that the Government should not borrow in any one year more than 2,500,000l. A few months afterwards he reviewed that recommendation, and got the House of Commons to authorise the extension of the borrowing power by a million sterling. This was thought to be rather hazardous at the time, but it was afterwards approved by Viscount Cross; and that had been the normal amount since, which had been spent. He might mention that in the Budget estimate for this year nearly 4,000,000 of tens of rupees were to be expended upon new railways. Of that, 2,800,000 were to be provided from loans, and 1,129,000 from revenue. That was the maximum amount of what they could spend at the present moment. He ought also to mention that Viscount Cross authorised the expenditure of 500,000 beyond the amount at which he himself had fixed it for special purposes connected with existing railways. That was the present position of the Government, and he grieved to say that he could not hold out any present expectation of being able to spend more. They were most anxious to spend all that they could afford upon railways, for it was a question of the interests not merely of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, but of India itself, and the interchange of commodities would benefit both peoples. The wheat trade had been created by railways. Until the railways were made the wheat in India could not be produced at a profit, and with the opening up of the railways the area of wheat-growing was very largely extended, and it had become a great industry. Then there were the metre-gauge railways with twenty, thirty and forty miles with no connection between them. That was a state of things most unprofitable to the Government and most unfavourable to the trade, and by a comparatively very small expenditure which was authorised they would be able to have a complete network of railways. The first thing to do was to make the existing railways more thorougly useful; but that was not meant to be a substitute for new railways. He was told that there was a scheme for the Kurrachee Railway, but that unfortunately the promoters were not able to raise the necessary capital. That brought him to the suggestion made, that the country might advance a large sum at 2½ or 3 per cent. But he was not the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he would not hazard any opinion as to how he would be received. As Secretary of State for India he would welcome any money that could be sent into the coffers of India, and he was exceedingly sorry that he could not give them a more favourable reply.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 4, as compared with the statement of June 27, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	June 27. Rs.	A.	P.	July 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	52,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,72,42,186	6	10	1,54,58,085	5	7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,55,07,691	9	11	4,74,97,820	3	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,65,567	9	6	2,99,078	6	2
Sundries	28,42,349	0	9	22,31,190	0	0
Rs.	9,08,57,794	11	0	9,06,86,173	14	7

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	84,72,992	0	0	73,99,571	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	55,01,473	8	0	55,06,623	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,29,73,697	12	7	1,18,44,600	9	0
Credits on do.	1,10,81,889	15	3	1,08,70,715	14	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,19,83,851	5	10	2,10,93,115	14	3
Balances with other Banks	5,26,286	7	0	5,89,696	15	4
Bullion	4,957	2	7	4,767	10	8
Dead Stock	12,60,571	13	8	12,50,993	0	7
Stamps	9,334	14	6	9,383	9	6
Sundries	14,13,881	5	6	17,70,714	12	11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,16,97,737	13	3	1,29,52,194	8	5
Do. at Branches	1,59,31,120	8	10	1,74,13,796	7	4
Rs.	9,08,57,794	11	0	9,06,86,173	14	7

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to July 4:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,65,074	Dec.
Do. at Branches	1,80,972	Inc.
Other Deposits	19,90,128	do.
Post Bills	66,490	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	10,68,271	Dec.
Loans	11,29,097	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,11,174	do.
Mercantile Bills	8,90,735	do.
Cash at Head Office	12,54,456	Inc.
Do. at Branches	14,82,676	do.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	9	55 p.m.	8	56
Teheran	9	5	20 a.m.	1	27
Suez	9	12	40 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th July, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	6
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	2
" Madras	...	19	...	2

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	44	34	38	40	38	22	36	74
Saturday, July 8	0	47	0	23	0	25	0	32
Sunday, July 9	0	0	0	46	0	35	0	15
Total	44	81	39	09	38	82	37	21
Total fall to 9th July to 1892	25	53	21	18	21	24	21	75
Total fall to 9th July to 1891	33	72	25	84	25	43	23	53

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date
Delhi	29·596	S E	6	87·6	78·6	91	0·07	10·56	+3·12
Agra	29·624	S E	6	89·6	77·0	91	0·35	5·40	—0·91
Cawnpore	29·679	S E	4	90·0	75·6	95	1·06	12·12	...
Allahabad	29·631	E S E	5	91·4	77·8	95	0·08	21·03	+13·21
Jhansi	29·624	S W	5	89·9	77·2	79	...	12·38	+3·91
Jacobabad	29·498	N E	4	104·0	87·1	56	...	1·33	+1·24
Karachi	29·531	W S W	9	89·0	76·7	91	0·10	6·70	+6·24
Jeypore	29·593	E	3	87·6	76·4	93	0·32	5·30	—0·25
Ajmere	29·597	W	3	88·4	76·6	88	0·10	6·08	+1·78
Deesa	29·553	S W	...	80·6	74·3	87	1·96	19·61	+16·03
Ahmedabad	29·603	S W	3	82·7	75·6	93	0·24	21·49	...
Bhuj	29·571	W	20	84·4	76·9	96	0·17	7·27	+3·74
Rajkot	29·616	W	15	86·9	75·7	87	0·06	15·90	+7·39
Veraval	29·637	W	16	83·0	78·3	89	0·02	9·45	..
Neemuch	29·627	W S W	12	82·8	72·6	96	0·33	14·38	+8·23
Indore	29·669	S W	6	83·0	70·1	97	0·85	16·51	+6·91
Saugor	29·647	S W	4	84·8	72·6	88	0·07	18·95	+9·34
Jubbulpore	29·702	Calm.	3	81·9	73·1	93	1·85	24·63	+10·06
Hoshangabad	29·677	W S W	3	83·3	74·2	91	0·33	16·77	+4·52
Khandwa	29·681	S W	7	86·7	75·8	86	0·10	10·15	+1·18
Raipur	29·694	W S W	6	88·8	75·1	79	...	6·99	—8·88
Nagpur	29·699	W S W	13	85·3	73·4	92	0·60	13·87	+0·03
Amraoti	29·706	W S W	6	81·6	71·8	91	2·58	10·12	—0·24
Akola	29·689	W S W	4	82·0	73·2	80	0·32	8·70	—1·86
Surat	29·644	W	F	83·0	74·0	98	3·50	31·72	+18·73
Malegaon	29·720	W S W	7	79·8	72·6	91	0·56	5·38	—1·51
Bombay	29·730	W S W	18	81·5	77·1	90	0·37	30·74	+0·44
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
Aurangabad	29·736	S S W	8	83·8	72·2	79	...	8·12	..
Sholapur	29·769	S W	15	87·2	72·5	75	...	7·70	+0·85
Ratnagiri	29·779	S W	8	80·9	76·9	87	1·58	45·18	+1·93
Belgaum	29·802	W S W	1	73·3	67·8	97	0·22	14·21	+2·60
Goa	29·825	W	17	80·1	76·4	87	0·43	36·01	..
Karwar	29·815	W	4	81·7	74·6	84	1·17	39·05	—12·63
Mangalore	29·862	Calm.	2	79·3	72·9	95	1·15	43·57	—1·72
Calicut	29·840	Calm.	6	81·8	72·6	94	2·24	45·03	+2·12
Cochin	29·906	E	M	83·3	71·6	91	1·58	32·40	—3·91
Bangalore	29·888	S S W	9	79·2	65·9	87	0·01	6·68	+2·73
Secunderabad	29·776	W S W	12	85·2	71·	75	...	9·2	+2·82
Masulipatam	29·770	N W	8	87·6	76·5	86	0·03	6·54	—0·36
Bellary	29·822	W S W	7	89·5	72·8	71	0·36	4·01	+1·95
Cuddapah	29·821	S W	...	93·6	74·8	82	0·51	15·54	+11·40
Madras	29·838	S	8	81·7	76·2	93	0·78	3·67	—0·07
Coimbatore	29·862	S	3	78·5	69·8	95	...	2·10	+0·18
Trichinopoly	29·842	Calm.	3	97·1	77·3	66	..	2·85	+0·84
Negapatam	29·834	Calm.	5	97·1	77·7	73	..	3·07	+0·85
Colombo	29·892	N N W	8	85·5	78·0	74	..	13·07	+3·91

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·50, (40·99); G. T. H.=0·23, (33·09); St. G. H.=0·25, (35·18); and C. P.=0·37, (30·74).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over nearly the whole country. The rise has been brisk to rapid at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere and Neemuch, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are highest in Ceylon and lowest in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are south-easterly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, easterly at Jeypore and Cochin, southerly at Madras and Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong to a gale at Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Nagpur, Bombay, Sholapur and Goa. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj and Rajkot, 14 at Sholapur, and 12 at Goa and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 13° below the normal at Coimbatore, Akola, Amraoti, Bhuj, Deesa and Delhi, and minimum 4° in defect at Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are small and the skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (3·50") Amraoti (2·58") and Clicut (2·24"); between one and two inches at Cochin. Mangolore, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Jabalpore, Deesa and Cawnpore, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Bombay, Malegaon, Poona, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is fairly normal and conditions are very favourable for rain over nearly the whole country.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 8.

Saturdays observations:—The barometor is rising almost everywhere, but changes are generally moderate or small. The pressure is highest at Malabar and Ceylon and lowest in the Western Desert, and the pressure is excessive except in Rajputana Guzerat and the West and South Peninsula, where there is some deficiency. Winds blow from normal directions, but are lighter than usual over the Peninsula where several calms are reported. Rain is very general, and in places heavy. Principal amounts are at Mount Abu over eight inches, Lahore and Surat over three, Rangoon, Sialkote, Calicut, Mercara, and Amraoti over two inches. The temprature has fallen in Madras, risen in the Central Provinces and changed irregularly elsewhere. Mean temperature low except in Burma and the highest maximum is 104° Jacobabad.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th July, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·637
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·870
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	491
Fall of Rain	0·32
Total fall during month	9·13
" " " year	37·06
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 8th July	0·14

* From midnight to midnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 7.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintire, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, JULY 8.

The s. s. Gwalior left here on the 6th instant for Bombay.

The s. s. Manilla arrived here yesterday afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 9.

French mail steamer Eridan from Calcutta arrived.

The Italian steamer Bormida left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 8th instant (to-day).

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69 13 16
Bar Silver	34

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	38,000	bales
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	19,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,385,000	"
" " Surats	21,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Kt of St George, 2,999 tons, Captain John B Bevis, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Lord Erne, 3,647 tons, Captain James Darin, sailed yesterday, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R J Phillips, sailed on Saturday last, for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE P and O Co's s s Nizam, 1,615 tons, Captain Francis Cole, sailed on Saturday last, for China, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s St Pancras, 2,781 tons, Captain R Young, sailed on Saturday last, for Amsterdam, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (17th June), via cost ports, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (13the June), with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyds S N Co's s s Orion, 1,726 tons, Captain A Orlando, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Triste (21st June), with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain Hugill, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mr Orchard as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's Kela, 498 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Zanzibar (18th June), with a general cargo, one cabin and sixty-seven deck passengers.

THE City Line s s City of Dundee, 2,612 tons, Captain E Halley, sailed on Saturday last, for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mrs Rowbotham as cabin passenger.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Gordon, 1,343 tons, Captain W H Ridgway, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (10th June), with a general cargo and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J B Macafdyen, sailed yesterday, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J A Crawford, Mr Vishnoo Atmaram, one native gentleman and sixty-five deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
B	Cy. of Dundee	2612	Hadey	Liverpool	8-7	Sir C Forbes
D	Calder	400	Lockyer	Bhawnagur	9-7	B & P S N Co
E	H M Bell	1933	White	Dunkirk	10-7	F Muir&Co
F	A J Balfour	2227	Spoural	Dunkirk	10-7	K Nixon&Co
G	Seeadler	1640	Arthur		10-8	German Govt.
H	Huzara	1370	Blatt	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
K	Lombardy	1736	Young	Jeddah	12-7	H C Joosub
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523	Adum	Not fixed		Shprd & Co
M	Mahanadi	517	Ahmed	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
M	Valiant sp	162	Douglas	Calcutta		H A Assam
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden, &c.	10-7	A Semion
P	Almora	1676	Ingram	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
Q	Drumfell	1658	Steidelman	Port Said	9-7	Captain

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
1	Massilia	2742	Fraser	London	14-7	P & O Co
2	Thorndale	1970	Harrington	Dunkirk		W&A Graham
3	Bisagno	1497	Borbas	China	10-7	F Brauchi
4	Nizam	1626	Cole		8-7	P & O Co
6	Ravenna	1915	Brown	China	14-7	P & O Co
7	Loodiana	2114	Gasspur	Calcutta	10-7	M Mackenzie
8	Chupra	143[illegible]	Dougal	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
9	Indrapura	2510	Sanders	Antwerp	12-7	K Nixon &Co
10	Lord Erne	3647	Dann	Amsterdam	9-7	J Heyn
12	P. Melbourne	3[illegible]0	Smith	Dunkirk	10-7	J Mackintosh
15	Pancras	2781	Young	Amsterdam	8-7	K Nixon

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Kola s	Simpson	Zanzibar, June 18.
9	Lawada s	Jones	Calcutta, June 17.
	rion s	Orlando	Trieste, June 21.
	Clangordon s	Redgway	Liverpool, June 10.
	Chanda s	Grier	Calcutta, June 13.
	Carthage s	De Horne	London, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	City of Dundee s	Halley	Liverpool.
	Kt. of St. George s.	Bevis	Karachi.
	St. Pancras s	Young	Amsterdam.
	Kilwa s	Gimblett	Zanzibar, &c.
	Fultala s	Phillips	Rangoon.
	Rajpootana s	Hugill	Calcutta, &c.
	Nizam s	Cole	China, &c.
9	Lord Erne s	Dunn	Amsterdam.
	Simla s	Macfadyen	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Goalpara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Loodiana, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July
4 Madura s......Collins......Rangoon, July 1.

DEPARTURE.

July 4.—Steamer Kohinur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July
5 Scindia s ...... Rangoon.
6 Eridan s ...... Calcutta.
Rewa s ...... London.
Palitana s ...... Rangoon.
Castleventry s ...... Tyne.

DEPARTURES.

July
5 Sirdhana s ...... Rangoon.
6 Cossack, H. M. S. ...... Trincomalie.
Eridan s ...... Colombo.
Banda s ...... Hamburg.
Palitana s ...... Negapatam.
Clan Alpine s ...... London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dundee s—400 cwts linseed oil cakes, Temple and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—24 cases condiments, M P Batha and Co; 75 cwts gum, Taker see Jamnadas; 71 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 40 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 7 bales hides, Oosman H Hassom; 10 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 1 bale skins, J M Remhimtoola.

FOR ANTWERP.

Indrapura s—110 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,607 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

H. M. Bell s—240 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.; Thorndale s—10,501 cwts linseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 4,600 cwts linseed, V[illegible] Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Melbourne s—500 cwts lang, A. Blaschock and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

LaSeyne s—2 boxes silver coins, Rs 10,600), the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—8 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—2 bales twist, Tata and Co; 7 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bisagno s—200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodina s—101 bales cotton, P. E. Gazdar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 7.

Parsons, Lt, 3rd Bo Cavy, on leave, from Deesa.
Hall, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, from Neemuch.
Hudson, Capt, 19th B Lanc, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th July.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 11th inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 14th inst., 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 11th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 14th inst., 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. Gunner H. I. Illsley is transferred from No. 1 to No. 2 Company from the 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

7th Bengal Infantry—Lieut J A Stewart, Manchester Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

17th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Lieut C E Williams to the Offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt B C Oldham.

40th Bengal Infantry—Surgn-Capt B C Oldham, from the officiating medical charge of the 17th Bengal Infantry, to the offg medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn-Capt H R C Barber.

Major W B Wilson, Assist Judge Advocate-Genl, is posted to the 5th Circle, Meerut.

Capt R C Onslow, 10th Bengal Lancers, Comdt Viceroy's Body-Guard, is appointed to officiate as Assist Judge Advocate-Genl, 5th Circle, Meerut, vice Major Wilson, Offg as an Assist Secy in the Military Dept, or until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain A J Stephen, West Yorkshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the examinations specified against their names:—Lieut W L R Amesbury, 6th Bengal L I; and 2nd Lieut S C Long, 1st Battn Rifle Brigade,—Higher Standard Hindustani.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England—18th Hussars,—Lieut H C Richards, for four months, on private affairs.

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H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.
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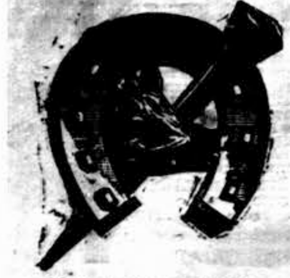
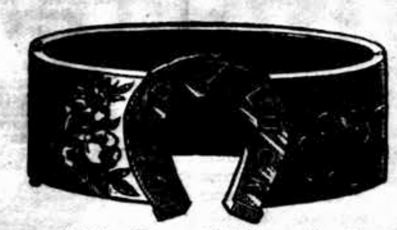
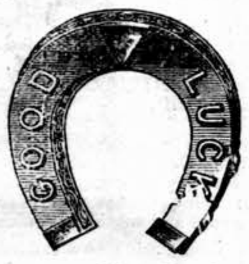


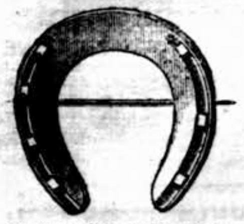
3631 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.



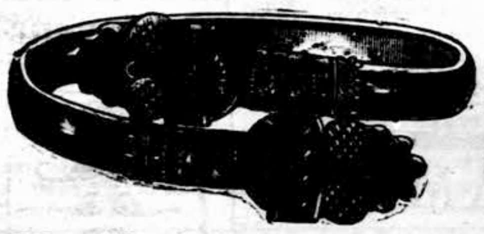
3632 G. Engraved Silver Bangle.
Rs. 15 cash.



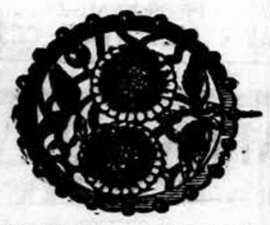
3633 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.



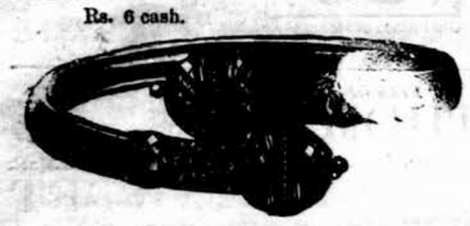
3634 G. Silver Brooch.
Rs. 6 cash.



3635 G. Silver Bangle, similar to illustration.
Rs. 5 cash.

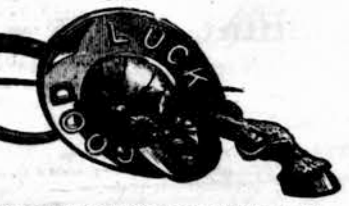


3636 G. Silver Gilt Brooch.
Rs. 8 cash.

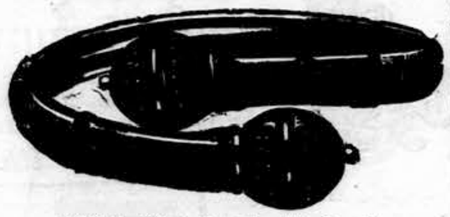


3637 G, Silver Bangles. Rs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 cash.

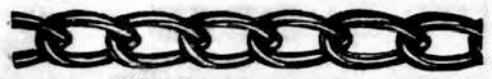
3638 G. Silver "Good Luck" Bangle.
Rs. 9 cash.



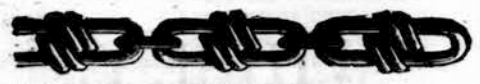
3639 G. Silver "Good Luck" Brooch.
Rs. 7 cash.



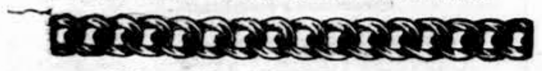
3640 G. Silver Bangle. Rs. 6 cash.



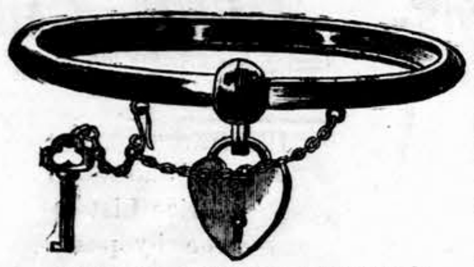
3641 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 13 cash.



3642 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 12 cash.

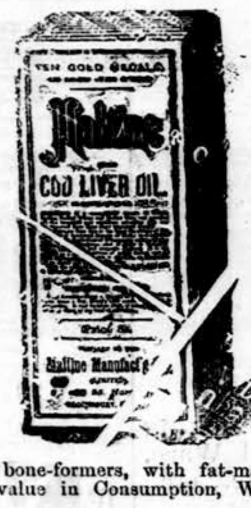


3643 G. Silver Watch Chain. Rs. 9 cash.



3644 G. Silver Padlock and Key Bangle.
Rs. 9 cash.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.



Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION,

THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Travelling Representative :—J. H. LASCELLES.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878 : 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

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The ORIGINAL and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Is the nearest approach to Human Milk that has thus far been produced.

It is composed of cows' milk, partially predigested, to which has been added a sufficient proportion of dextrine and milk sugar to make the total percentage of carbo-hydrates equal to that of human milk.

We claim for CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD—

1. That it is superior to any other prepared food.
2. That it is a perfect food in itself, requiring no addition of cow's milk (as do all other foods offered for sale), thus avoiding the danger from the use of cow's milk, especially in large cities.
3. That the casein is partially peptonized, so as to be as readily digested as human milk.
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A Book of 64 Pages.
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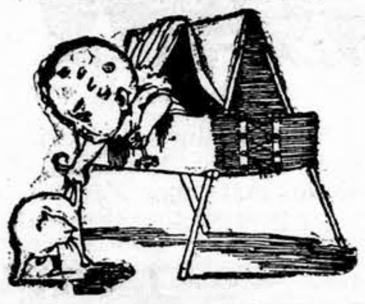
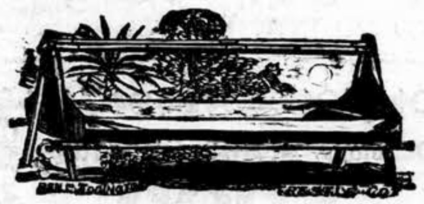
"SHAKESPEARE" COT

IS A LIGHT, STRONG, PORTABLE CANVAS COT, AND MADE IN FOUR SIZES.





LIGHT, SIMPLE. **TRESTLE COT,** STRONG & COMPACT

This COT can be detached instantly and suspended from beams or ceiling or used as a litter.

For particulars apply to

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

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FOR INFANTS CHILDREN, INVALIDS, THE AGED.

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ASK FOR
"LION & SUN" Elastics.

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RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.**	A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.	

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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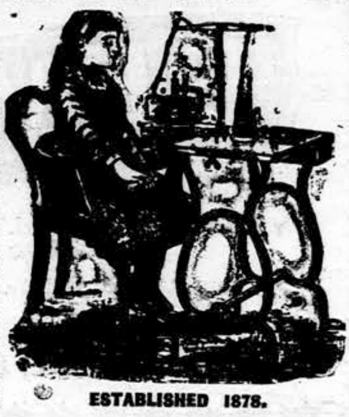

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A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

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HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES
Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,
To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.
1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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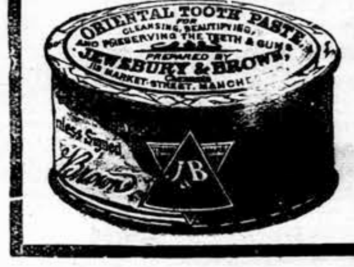
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FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*

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"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance and hardihood, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Health.*

TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The most perfect of prepared Cocoas, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*

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MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges

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SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

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This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism and articular Pains.**

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with

Pepsine & Diastase

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT

The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF GOUT & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, to three months treatment. »

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LAROCHE'S
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"*It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility
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Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* **no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA**

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Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE

of Lactucarium

(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING

BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.

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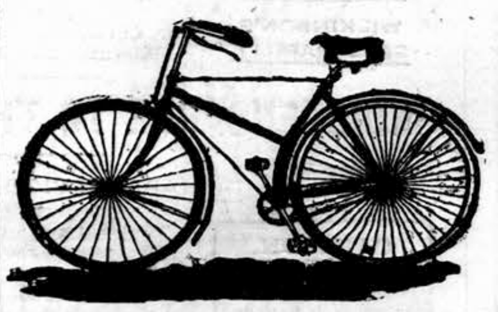
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,

MANUFACTURED BY

HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER, LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Price Lists free on application.



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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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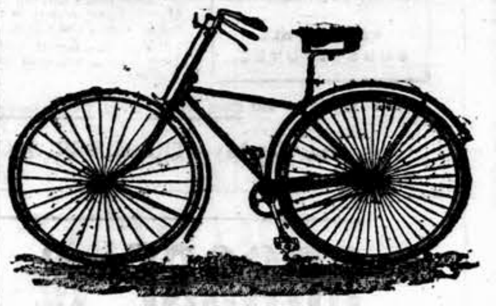
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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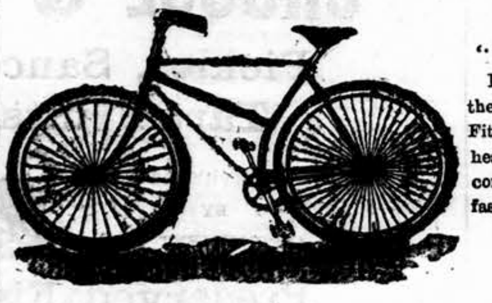

THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY"

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.

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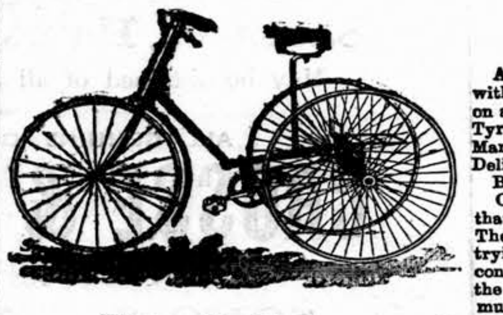

THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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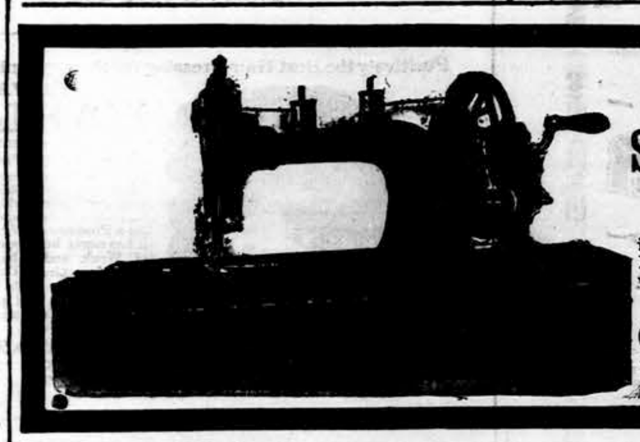

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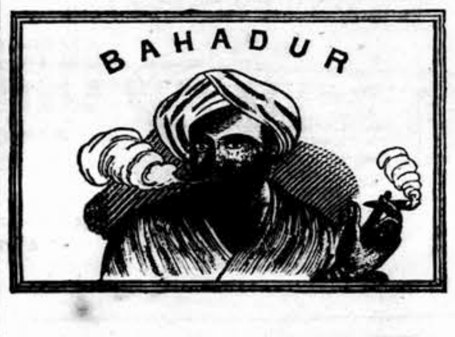

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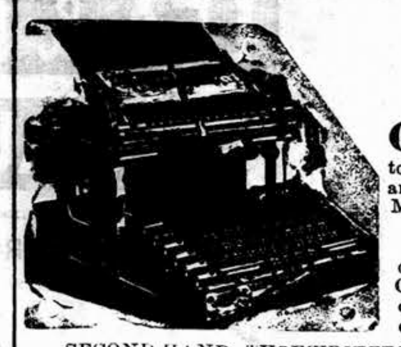

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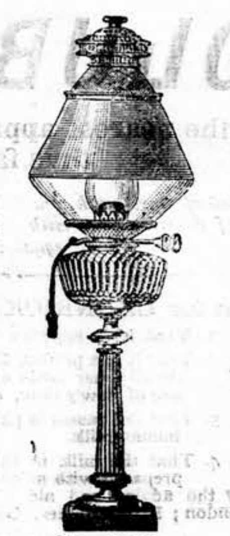

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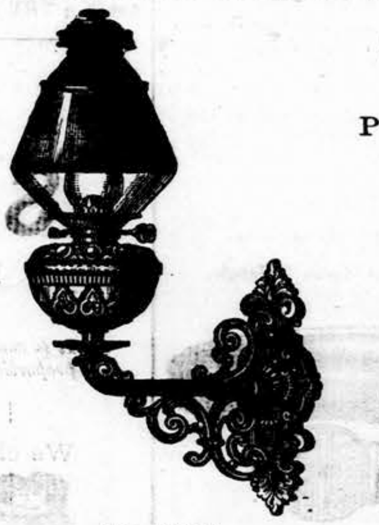

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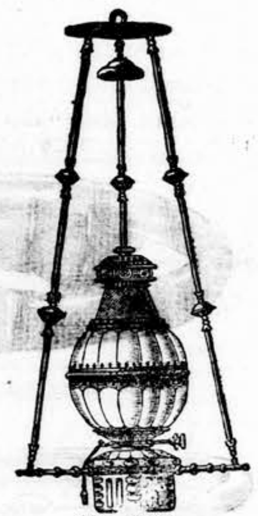

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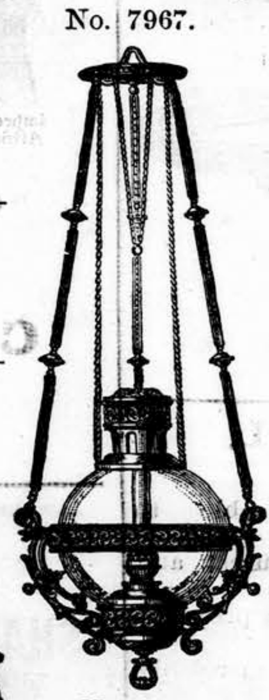

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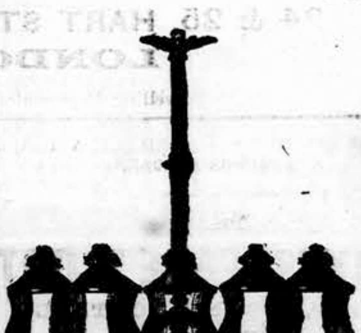

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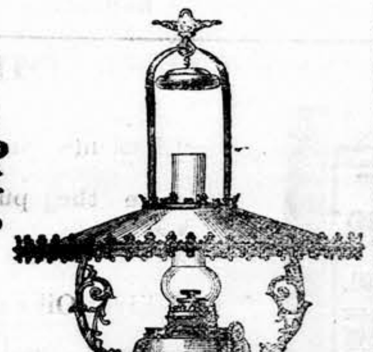

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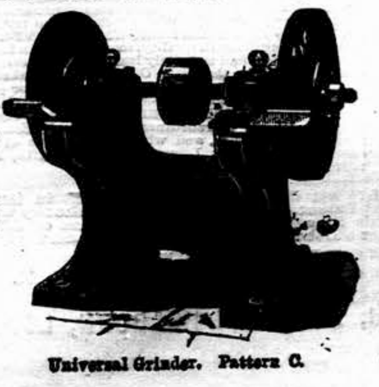

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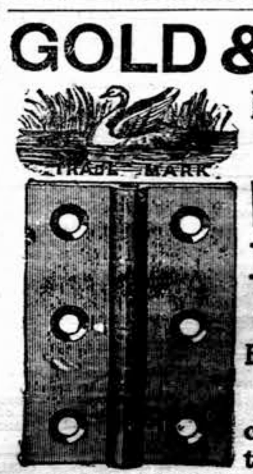

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